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**DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,** Washington, D.C., May 8, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P.M., Wednesday, June 7, 1905, and then publicly opened, for construction of a Rostrum at Culpeper, Va., National Cemetery. Plans and specifications can be seen and information obtained on application to this office or to the Superintendent at the cemetery. U.S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Rostrum" and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

**GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,** Washington, D.C., May 12, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m., Monday, June 12, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering Fuel at Washington Barracks, and Washington, D.C., Fort Myer and Hunt, Va., Fort Washington, Md. and St. Asaph, Va., and Mineral Oil at Washington, D.C., during fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1905. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals and further information will be furnished intending bidders on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Fuel (or oil)," and addressed to Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, in charge of Depot.

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Prepared by the General Staff under the direction of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 1, 1905.

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WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS PUBLISHED MAY 13 PAGE 990 GIVES AN IDEA OF THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.

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**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.**



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Should the plan for a large increase in the navy of Brazil, recently noted in these columns, be carried into effect, as now seems probable, the result would undoubtedly contribute to the vitality and moral strength of the Monroe Doctrine. It would also set an example worthy of emulation by the other republics of South and Central America, whose community of interests, political and commercial, should impel them to assume their full share with the United States in guarding against the perilous contingency of aggression from the nations of the Old World. It has been alleged in some of the Latin-American countries that the United States was disposed to exercise a sort of supervisory control over the whole continent below the St. Lawrence and that, on the pretense of upholding the Monroe Doctrine, our Government has arrogated to itself a superior territorial authority to which it is not rightfully entitled. The answer to this criticism is exceedingly simple. The resolute attitude of the United States with respect to the Monroe Doctrine is prompted, not by any desire to usurp the authority or seize the territory of any other American republic, but solely by the glaring fact that the United States is to-day the only power capable of maintaining the Monroe Doctrine against any would-be violator. The navies of all the nations between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn all combined could not unaided make an effective resistance against an invasion by one or a combination of the great powers of continental Europe. Almost the entire burden of guaranteeing the political and territorial integrity of the Southern republics rests upon the United States, and this burden, already heavy, seems likely to grow as time advances. It is unfair that this should be so. The republics to the South should share the load of expense and responsibility. It is they and not the United States that would be the objective in case any European nation should attempt a project of colonial enterprise in the Western Hemisphere, and simple justice requires that they shall do their part in maintaining an adequate system of continental safeguards. The proposed increase of the Brazilian navy would be an important step in that direction and should be followed by other South American nations. It is gratifying that this view of the matter reflects the sentiment of so wise and popular a statesman as Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, who, in the course of an article on "Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine," published in a recent issue of Collier's Weekly, says: "It is not our opinion that to the United States alone, in spite of the immensity of its resources, belongs the obligation of assisting the other republics of this hemisphere against the attacks of Europe or Asia, if such attacks are still to be considered possible, but for the attainment of the end to which we all aspire, each one of the republics ought by means of a declaration like that of President Monroe proclaim that every attack on the part of a foreign Power, with the view of curtailing the territory or the independence, or of altering the institutions of any one of the republics of America, would be considered by the nation making such a declaration as an attack upon itself, provided that the nation directly attacked or threatened in such manner bespoke the aid of the other nations opportunely. In this manner the doctrine now called by the name of Monroe would become the Doctrine of America in the fullest sense of the word, and although originating in the United States, would belong to the international law of the American Continents."

While it was scarcely necessary, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, has made a prompt and explicit denial of the newspaper report that he, in behalf of the Russian government, had protested to the authorities at Washington against the plan whereby Secretary Taft and his party are to visit Japan after their

tour of the Philippines. According to the fanciful story published in the newspapers, Count Cassini regarded the projected visit as a cunning arrangement under which a distinguished party of American officials, including a member of the Cabinet, and many eminent Senators and Representatives and the daughter of the President of the United States, were to give, in Tokio, a specific expression of American sympathy and support for the Japanese cause. Such a proceeding, the exponents of frenzied journalism went on to explain, would constitute an unfriendly act against Russia, and Count Cassini therefore signified his earnest objection to anything of the kind. It was an interesting story, but sadly flimsy and lacking in substance. Moreover, its serious acceptance by the public implied such a grave reflection upon Count Cassini's diplomatic tact and judgment that probably for that reason alone he felt called upon to denounce the whole thing as a ridiculous fiction. Nobody has even remotely accused him of stupidity or awkwardness, yet he would have been superlatively stupid to interfere even by suggestion in the plans of Secretary Taft's projected visit to Japan, a visit which, as has been repeatedly stated, is intended to be strictly social and informal, and utterly devoid of official significance. Russia has about as much reason to regard it as an unfriendly act as we should have had to place a similar construction upon a visit by one of the Czar's ministers to Madrid during the Spanish war.

Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, has submitted a report to the Secretary of War which still further illustrates the wholesome results accomplished through the introduction of American authority on the Isthmus. When the territory now included in the new republic of Panama belonged to the republic of Colombia the death rate among its inhabitants was sixty-seven per 1,000, whereas, thanks to the adoption and strict enforcement of American sanitary measures, the death rate at present is only fourteen per 1,000. The fault-finders who insist that the United States had no right either to recognize the independence of the republic of Panama or to acquire from it the right of exclusive control over the canal route cannot deny that the whole effect of the proceeding has been in the highest degree beneficial to the people directly concerned. In the first place, while the republic of Colombia has been deprived of a portion of her territory, the effect has been to give her increased stability of administration and to direct the energies of her people to the enterprises of peace. In the next place, the arrangement has led to the introduction of a new order of things on the Isthmus under which that territory, which has for ages been a source of peril to the health of the American continent, will ultimately become a safe place of residence for all comers, and finally it has solved the problem of control over the Panama Canal in a manner which affords entire justice and ample protection for all interests. In fact, the only complaint against the way in which these important matters have been adjusted comes from the grumblers here in our own country.

Notwithstanding Thomas Jefferson's masterful ability as a statesman, he entertained views concerning the project of an isthmian canal which engineering experts will hardly accept save with a liberal reservation. In a letter which he wrote to M. de Roy, of Paris, with reference to certain Spanish Panama surveys he declared that the building of a canal across the isthmus would be a much less difficult work than some of the inferior canals of France. He contended that the beginning of the Panama Canal should be a small cut which the tropical current, entering with all its force, would soon widen sufficiently for the passage of vessels, thus in a short time completing a work which it would otherwise take ages to accomplish. As to the canal project in general, he drew the following conclusions: First, it would enable navigators to encircle the earth within a zone described by twenty-four degrees of latitude. Second, the Gulf of Mexico, now the most dangerous navigation in the world on account of its currents and movable sands, would become stagnant and safe. Third, the Gulf Stream on the coast of the United States would cease, and with that those derangements of course and reckoning which now impede and endanger the intercourse with those States. Fourth, the fogs on the Banks of Newfoundland, supposed to be the vapors of the Gulf Stream, rendered turbid by cool air, would disappear. Fifth, those banks ceasing to receive supplies of sand, weeds and warm water by the Gulf Stream, it might become problematical what effect changes of pasture and temperature would have upon the fisheries."

In the course of a public address in Cincinnati on May 26 the Secretary of War spoke in explanation of the proposal that the United States Government, in buying supplies for the Panama Canal, shall enter those markets where prices are most attractive. He remarked that if the canal were inside the territory of the United States all material used in its construction could be imported and made to pay duty or could be bought here at home, but that as the canal is beyond our territorial limits the case is precisely like that of the Philippines. The law requires that, quality and prices being equal, all supplies must be purchased in the United States. In the absence of a rule clearly defining the discretionary power of the Canal Commission, that body feels bound by its trust to build the canal in the most economical manner. "We invited Congress to lay down a rule," Secretary Taft con-

tinued. "If there is no rule we must build as a business man would build. Now there is no question of protection or free trade; it is merely our duty under the law as it stands. If the rule or law is changed then we must change."

An effective illustration of how the evil of desertion from the Navy is exaggerated, perhaps unintentionally, in newspaper reports, appears in connection with the recent voyage of the U.S.S. Columbia to Vera Cruz with the remains of the late Ambassador from Mexico, Senor Azpiroz. While the vessel was lying at the port named an enlisted man deserted and, on the strength of a statement made by him, which could easily have been confirmed or disproved by application to the Navy Department, the newspapers published a report that seventy-eight other sailors had deserted from the same ship. The fact is, as stated by the Department, that nine men were absent without leave when the Columbia left Vera Cruz. Three of these, it is stated, rejoined the Navy at New Orleans. The deserter who furnished the information reflecting upon the Service was lodged in jail at Vera Cruz on the charge of larceny, and appealed to Powell Clayton, American Ambassador to Mexico, for release. His letters caused active correspondence between the Ambassador and the Navy Department and the report that many men had left the ship.

The Navy Department is still puzzling over the promotions which will occur on June 30 as a result of the recent construction placed by the Attorney General upon Sections 8 and 9 of the Personnel Act. Already the Navy Department has received eighteen applications from officers in the grades of commander and lieutenant commander for voluntary retirement under Section 8. As soon as the Navy Department has worked out to its satisfaction the result of the Attorney General's opinion we will be furnished with an accurate statement by the Bureau of Navigation. The list of applicants for voluntary retirement is as follows: Commanders.—John E. Roller, Carlos G. Calkins, Frank H. Holmes, Edward J. Dorn, and George S. Willits. Lieutenant commanders.—William Braunersreuther, Howard Gage, Augustus C. Almy, Thomas W. Ryan, John A. Bell, Homer C. Poundstone, Joseph H. Rohrbacher, Martin A. Anderson, Charles E. Rommel, Harry G. Leopold, James E. Palmer, Theodore C. Fenton, and Horace W. Jones.

Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton has announced his intention of leaving the Cabinet and entering private life on July 1 next. He will be succeeded as Secretary of the Navy by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Bonaparte is a lawyer of national reputation and considered a man of exceptional ability. He has, it is true, little knowledge of naval affairs, but in this he does not differ from the great majority of his predecessors. In announcing his intention of leaving President Roosevelt's Cabinet, Secretary Morton made the following official statement: "Paul Morton announces that he will retire from the Cabinet on July 1, 1905. He will go to New York to live and will become associated with Mr. Thomas F. Ryan. It is understood that Mr. Morton will at once take active charge of the plans for the construction of a proposed comprehensive system of underground rapid transit lines in New York city for operation in connection with the existing surface lines."

It has not yet been absolutely decided what officers of the Army will be sent to France next September to represent this country at the annual maneuvers of the French army. It is understood, however, that Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, will surely go to France, and that he will be accompanied by Capt. Grote Hutcheson, General Staff, and other officers. It may not be possible for General Chaffee to follow out his program and visit Alaska this summer, owing to his present intention of visiting France. Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, will, however, go to Alaska early in July for the purpose of carefully looking over the telegraph and cable lines in that country. General Greely will also devote much of his time while in Alaska to improving the methods of living, so far as Signal Corps men are concerned.

Lieutenant Hudgins, attached to the Kearsarge, who recently made a thorough investigation with the wireless stations at Pensacola and Key West, has been in Washington this week conferring with Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, about wireless telegraphy. The development of the wireless system in the Navy has been so rapid recently as to be remarkable, and the results justify the prediction that the American Navy will soon be in the forefront so far as wireless telegraphy goes. It is Admiral Manney's intention to send an officer to Colon some time soon to put into operation the wireless station there. The officer to do this work has not yet been selected.

The Secretary of War has not yet acted upon the recommendations of the Chief of Staff and the Quartermaster General of the Army for allotments for barracks and quarters from the annual appropriation made by Congress for that purpose. The division of the money among the various posts was decided upon by Generals Chaffee and Humphrey after they returned from their recent tour of inspection. It is expected that the Secretary will be called upon to act upon the allotments next week.



Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., has prepared a valuable paper on "The Important Elements in Modern Land Conflicts," in which he strongly supports the theory that modern agencies of destruction increase rather than diminish the possibility of conflicts between large bodies of armed men. He cites Professor Bloch's fanciful prediction that the last great war had taken place, and holds that Bloch's conclusions have been completely disproved by the conflict in the Far East. It will be remembered that Bloch contended that Russia did not need a navy, that Manchuria could never be successfully invaded by the Japanese and that it "is inconceivable that Japan would enter upon a war with Russia even though she were possessed of a preponderance of battlehips." General Bliss points out that the "inconceivable" war has already been raging for more than a year and explains that the error in Bloch's assumptions as to the effect to be produced by modern weapons on the battlefield lies in the failure to observe that under average conditions the amount of loss that any body of men need suffer depends entirely upon themselves. They can always either lie down or run away or surrender. And that is just what soldiers on one side or the other have done in every battle from the beginning of time. In every battle the agencies for destruction as used by one side have at some point on the field been more terrible than the other could endure. And if that point happens to be the critical, the all-important one, as in the nature of the case it generally is, that side is defeated. "But," says General Bliss, "Professor Bloch's imagination conceived a picture of total mutual annihilation along the entire line of battle. In his fancy he saw a modern battle as made up of an enormous number of duels, each between two men face to face and armed with perfect weapons. Even then an application of the mathematical laws of probability would place the average maximum loss of both sides combined at about fifty per cent. Curiously enough, we have to look backward to more barbarous ages and cruder weapons to approach a realization of his picture rather than to the present or future times with warlike appliances more nearly perfect. As a matter of fact, there is no record of any land battle for centuries in which such a loss has occurred, while the percentage has been constantly decreasing, and that of the war now progressing in the East has thus far been less than that of any previous great war. An examination of the figures shows conclusively that the law deduced from the statistics of past wars and battles still holds true for the war now raging in the East. They show a steady tendency to decrease in the battle and still more in the hourly percentage of loss; so much so that this total battle percentage in some of the more important battles in the present Russo-Japanese war is less than the hourly loss in many previous battles since the general introduction of firearms. Where there is a temporary departure from this rule it is to be explained by causes which in most cases are obvious. They show, together with this decrease in percentage of loss, a constantly increasing concentration of energy on the battlefield as represented by an increasing number of combatants engaged. Along with this they show the tendency of battles between these increasing numbers of combatants to increase in duration, lasting for days where they formerly lasted for hours, and all these changes are shown to go on *pari passu* with increased perfection in the weapons employed."

We are asked as to whether it is true that the star graduates of the Military Academy have failed to distinguish themselves in after life as military commanders in the field. We can best answer this question by giving the names of some of the star graduates who had command of troops in the field during the War of the Rebellion. The number in brackets following the name indicates the class standing: 1829, Robert E. Lee (2); 1837, Braxton Bragg (5); 1838, P. G. T. Beauregard (2); 1839, I. I. Stevens (1); H. W. Hallock (3); 1841, H. G. Wright (2); 1842, John Newton (2); G. W. Rains (3); W. S. Rosecrans (5); 1843, W. B. Franklin (1); 1845, W. F. Smith (4); T. J. Wood (5); 1846, Geo. B. McClellan (2); John G. Foster (4); 1847, John Hamilton (2); 1849, Q. A. Gillmore (1); John G. Parke (2); 1850, Cuvier Grover (4); 1851, J. B. McPherson (1); 1854, T. H. Ruger (3); O. O. Howard (4); 1855, Godfrey Weitzel (2). With this list before him each man can answer our correspondent's question for himself. W. T. Sherman fell one short of being a star graduate, graduating number six in his class. Following is the standing of other distinguished soldiers of the Military Academy who graduated lower in their several classes: 1825, Robert Anderson (15); Charles F. Smith (18); 1826, Albert Sidney Johnston (8); S. P. Heintzelman (17); Silas Casey (39); 1827, Napoleon B. Buford (6); Leonidas Polk (8); P. St. G. Cooke (23); 1828, Jefferson Davis (23); Joseph E. Johnston (13); 1830, John B. Magruder (15); 1831, Wm. H. Emory (14); 1832, E. D. Keyes (10); Humphrey Marshall (42); 1835, Geo. G. Meade (19); 1836, Jubal A. Early (18); Wm. H. French (22); John Sedgwick (24); John C. Pemberton (27); Joseph Hooker (29); 1838, Wm. F. Barry (17); Irvin McDowell (23); R. S. Granger (28); 1839, J. B. Ricketts (16); E. O. C. Ord (17); Henry J. Hunt (19); E. R. S. Canby (30); 1840, G. H. Thomas (12); Geo. W. Getty (18); 1841, A. P. Howe (8); Nathaniel Lyon (11); John F. Reynolds (26); Don Carlos Buell (32); 1842, John Pope (17); N. J. T. Dana (29); Geo. Sykes (39); James Longstreet (54); 1843, C. C. Augur (16); Ulysses S. Grant (21 in a class of 39); Frederick Steele (30); 1844, Alfred Pleasanton (7); S. B. Buckner (11); W. S.

Hancock (18); Alex. Hays (20); 1845, Charles P. Stone (7); Fitz John Porter (8); John P. Hatch (17); Gordon Granger (35); 1846, D. N. Couch (13); Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson (17); Truman Seymour (19); Geo. Stoneman (33); Geo. E. Pickett (59, foot); 1847, Cadmus B. Wilcox (8); A. E. Burnside (18); John Gibbon (20); Romeyn B. Ayres (22); Charles Griffin (23); 1848, John Buford (16); 1850, Eugene A. Carr (19); 1852, Henry W. Slocum (7); David S. Stanley (9); A. McD. McCook (30); A. V. Kautz (35); 1853, John M. Schofield (7); Robert O. Tyler, P. H. Sheridan (34); J. B. Hood (44); 1854, J. E. B. Stuart (13); W. W. Averell (26); Wm. B. Hazen (28); 1856, Fitzhugh Lee (45); 1859, Joseph Wheeler (19); 1860, J. H. Wilson (6); 1860, John M. Wilson (12); Wesley Merritt (21); 1861, Emory Upton, Judson Kilpatrick (17); 1861-62, Geo. A. Custer (34, foot).

In his address at the opening of the annual conference on arbitration at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., Judge George Gray, of the U.S. Court, said: "It is a significant sign of the progress that the cause of international arbitration has made in the ten years during which these conferences have been held that, in the discussion which preceded the refusal by the Senate to ratify any of the arbitration treaties sent to it by the President, no voice was heard in opposition to the principle of international arbitration, or at least none important enough or strong enough to gain a national hearing. The scoffer is no longer applauded, and if there were any who believed in the impracticability of substituting the arbitrament of reason for the arbitrament of the sword, their opposition was compelled to take the form of technical objection and constitutional casuistry." Speaking for the class of men who are supposed by so many of the advocates of arbitration to be those most opposed to their principles, we may say that we know of no one who has any hostility to arbitration as a substitute for war. Military men no more oppose it than Judge Gray opposes the substitution of the golden rule for the decision of courts and the rule of the constable and the sheriff. But, just as Judge Gray might reasonably object to the abolition of courts and their accompaniments because of the universal acceptance in theory of the teachings of the Gospel, so do practical men, who have studied the history of war, object to beating the sword into the ploughshare until men have proven their disposition to live at peace with one another and the weapons of the warrior shall have become rusty for want of use. Such men do not forget, if the enthusiasts at Lake Mohonk over whom Judge Gray presides do forget, that the principal disturber of the public peace in our time has been the ruler who has been so lauded at Lake Mohonk as the chief apostle of the gospel of arbitration.

According to a Chicago newspaper correspondent traveling in the Northwest, the British Government is building a fort at Esquimaux, near Victoria, which, when completed, will be the strongest fortification on the Pacific coast. He states that the old fort at Esquimaux has been dismantled and that the new one, on which a large force of engineers is now engaged, will be equipped with coast defense guns of modern type and large caliber which will command the approaches to Vancouver and Victoria. It was explained by the British officer in charge of the work that, inasmuch as his government has permanently withdrawn its North Pacific squadron, the new fort is required for the protection of the cities named together with the valuable coal fields at Narsaimo. If the statements of the correspondent are correct, it will be seen that the construction of the new fort may bear an important relation to the development of Canada's military establishment. Since the withdrawal of all British imperial troops, the Canadian government has had full control of all forts and other defenses in the Dominion, and has undertaken to maintain the forces required to man them. This arrangement will doubtless lead to the adoption of a broader system of artillery training, a branch of military education to which the Canadians have given less attention than to infantry and cavalry. That training will naturally be facilitated by the presence of a great modern fort on the North Pacific coast, where Great Britain occupies a strategic position of great importance in any war involving naval operations in those latitudes.

A writer in the *Russki Invalid* says that in the matter of supplies the task of the Japanese has been extremely difficult, for, in addition to the troops, it has been necessary to provide for an enormous number of coolies who follow the armies and act upon the lines of communications. Manchuria is a rich country, except in the mountains, but the Japanese, as in 1894, have brought enormous supplies from their own country. At the beginning of the present war they were operating mostly in the mountains, where the soil is poor and supplies are difficult to obtain, so that they had to depend almost entirely upon their resources. They have, however, since entered largely into negotiations with the Chinese, and through contractors and local purchases have gained an enormous supply. The Russian writer is full of admiration for the skill with which they have managed this important business, and he is led to remark that they are able to maintain a maximum of force in actual contact with the Russians. The Russians, on the other hand, are accustomed to maintain a large force in the

rear, and an enormous convoy follows their divisions, employing a great number of men, and tens of thousands are not available in the fighting line, while it is the practice of two or three soldiers to accompany a wounded man to the rear under the pretext of helping him. The Japanese, on the other hand, employ coolies in this work, and, owing to the success of their arrangements with the Chinese, are able to maintain their fighting forces actually in contact with the enemy.

In reply to a charge recently made by a clergyman in St. Paul, Minn., that soldiers from Fort Snelling are responsible for frequent outbreaks of rowdiness in Minnesota Park and other nearby recreation grounds, and that the Army, as a whole, is to blame for such affairs, the St. Paul Pioneer Press declares that the accusation is grossly unjust. The soldiers stationed at Fort Snelling, it says, are as a rule, orderly, sober, and self-respecting, and it is utterly unfair to hold them responsible for the offenses of a few unworthy ones. "It is the uniform testimony of all who have been brought in contact with the enlisted man," our contemporary adds, "that he is up to the average American citizen in character and intelligence. In fact a good many contend that he is considerably above that average. He is not a loafer or a vagabond. When he is built on that plan he usually deserts. He is not, however, uniformly a saint. Neither is the bank clerk, railroad clerk, or man in any other occupation. There are black sheep in every calling, and the soldier's is no exception. The trouble is that a handful of soldiers by boisterous or irregular conduct can bring discredit on the whole organization. When a railroad clerk goes on a tear he is put down individually as a nuisance. No one knows that he is a railroad clerk. When a soldier grows obstreperous his uniform advertises his business, and every one attaches the blame that belongs to him alone to the Army as a whole."

The suggestion that the Navy Department dispose of the protected cruiser *New Orleans* instead of overhauling, remodelling and repairing her, has very wisely been passed over by the Board on Construction and a survey of perhaps \$215,000 will probably be approved for her repairs. It is proposed to substitute for her battery of six-pounders a battery of new ten-pounders. The entire ventilation system of the vessel will be changed and there will be other improvements. The *New Orleans* has shown her ability to make fourteen knots with only two boilers in use. A ship that has a speed like this is not to be thrown aside simply because of defects which can be remedied with a comparatively small outlay of money. What to do with the converted yacht *Mayflower*, now out of commission, is a problem before the Navy Department. It has been suggested that the Department sell the vessel, but if a fair price cannot be obtained use may be found for her as a collier. It is probable that in order to repair the inner bottom of the *New York* it will be round expedient to cut out her boilers and supply the ship with new boilers. This ship is to undergo extensive repairs and remodeling.

The fifth annual national Good Roads Convention, which is to be held in the auditorium on the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon, on the four days beginning June 21, seems likely to be the most important gathering ever arranged by the National Good Roads Association. Several addresses will be delivered by eminent leaders of the movement, many expert engineers and road builders will exemplify modern methods of highway construction and there will be an open discussion of the legislative and other measures required to advance a broad, inter-State project of highway development. Assurances already received indicate that the convention will be largely attended and that desirable results will be accomplished.

On account of the exigencies of the summer drill campaign, it will be impracticable for the cruiser *Maryland* to rendezvous at Annapolis for the purpose of receiving the silver service which has been designed by the citizens of Baltimore for presentation to the cruiser. Immediately following the completion of the summer maneuvers the *Maryland* will proceed to Annapolis and become the "observed of all observers" on the occasion of the festivities which will grace the official presentation of the Baltimore gift. The presentation will, it is believed, take place about Sept. 14, thus enabling the cruiser to take her departure for sea during the week of the functions.

Advices from the first division of the North Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the flagship *Maine* and the battleships *Missouri*, *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*, tell of the daily drills under the command of Rear Admiral Evans and of an activity which causes great satisfaction to the Department. This division, after a week or more of exercises on the Southern drill grounds, anchored off Old Point Comfort on the evening of May 26 and started out again for drill May 29. The squadron will return to Old Point the last of this week and will then go northward to the navy yards for docking, rendezvousing at Provincetown, Mass., about July 1.

The Navy Department has decided to add the *Newark*, *Atlanta*, *Hartford* and *Terror* to the Coast Squadron in command of Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, U.S.N.



## THE CRISIS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

To the considerable number of works on the Civil War that have been written by foreign authors there is now to be added another, by an officer of the British army, which deserves a place among the most important. In this handsome volume, "The Crisis of the Confederacy" (Longmans, Green & Company, New York), the author, Capt. Cecil Battine, 15th King's Hussars, presents a history of the campaign of Gettysburg and the Wilderness which, whether regarded solely as an essay in military criticism or as an example of literary workmanship, will commend the earnest praise of thoughtful readers. Captain Battine remarks that the history of our great war still remains the most important theme for students and statesmen because it was waged between adversaries of the highest intelligence and courage, who fought by land and sea over an enormous area with every device within the reach of human ingenuity and who had to create every organization needed for the purpose after the struggle had begun. The sympathy for the vanquished so evident in various foreign histories of the war is not wholly absent from the present work, but the author has manifestly tried to be fair to both sides, and, in the main, has succeeded. His admiration for the generalship developed in the opposing armies as the conflict proceeded is genuine and hearty, and the spirit in which he approaches his task is expressed in his frank acknowledgment that "the Americans still hold the world's record for hard fighting."

In order to insure a continuity of narrative, Captain Battine begins his work with a brief outline of the operations of the war, particularly with reference to those which placed the Federal armies in control of the lower Mississippi and brought to the front "the dominating personality of Grant." The author devotes himself chiefly, however, to the gigantic movements which took place after the death of "Stonewall" Jackson, though he deals incidentally with the Chancellorsville campaign because of its relationship to subsequent events at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. His treatment of these movements which, as he observes, developed the crisis of the Confederacy, is vigorous, lucid and, on the whole, impartial, revealing rare power of description and analysis, together with a broad grasp of the technical military problems presented. Speaking as a military expert, he declares that, as a tactical study, no battle in history furnishes more instruction than the great struggle at Gettysburg, both by reason of the determined valor of the troops engaged and the experience and skill brought to bear in leading them. He counts it a fortunate circumstance that the records of the battle are so complete, and he urges British officers to study them and to visit the field of that momentous conflict. "The plain unvarnished tale given by so many of the participants to be found in the official records," says Captain Battine, "is incomparably more valuable as a tactical study than the official history of the Franco-German war and can be read with greater facility."

Captain Battine holds that the main determining cause of the Confederate defeat at Gettysburg was the tactical error of Lee in repeatedly failing to support his attacking columns at the right moment. As for the Federal armies, he insists that Meade should have gone to Gettysburg the moment he heard of the death of Reynolds, and he should not have hesitated personally to examine the position of his left wing on Thursday morning when invited to do so by Sickles. The doubt as to whether his extreme right or his extreme left would form the target for the enemy's decisive effort was perplexing, but it should have been solved by occupying both positions strongly enough to hold the enemy in check, while the mass of the reserves stood midway between the two points ready to reinforce either as soon as the attack became developed. Instead of this, troops were moved first to one wing and then to the other and then again recalled to their original position, which, in the author's opinion, was faulty tactics. Meade's failure to follow up the enemy after the Confederate repulse is characterized as a grave mistake. "He had 6,000 fresh Infantry at hand for the purpose," says Captain Battine, "but the dashing attacks of the Confederates had paralyzed his initiative." Pickett's charge the author describes as "the most thrilling incident in the great drama of the war," and he sums up the Gettysburg battle in the opinion that if "the model leadership and bold maneuver" of the Confederate retreat had been shown by the Confederate chiefs on July 1, 2 and 3, "the history of the world would have taken a very different course."

Before discussing the Wilderness campaign, Captain Battine carefully reviews the events leading up to it from Gettysburg, and his account of the operations during that period is one of unflagging interest. After a graphic survey of the fighting in the Wilderness, he proceeds to a consideration of the tactical problems involved. He observes that the remarkable resemblance from a tactical standpoint between the Manchurian campaign of 1904 and the contest between Grant and Lee in 1864, in spite of forty years of invention and other developments of military science, cannot fail to increase the interest with which the mighty struggle in Virginia will be regarded. "Of all its hard-fought battles," the author continues, "the Wilderness is most fruitful in lessons for contemporary warfare. It was characterized not only by the extensive use of field fortifications on both sides, which has since become so essential a factor in fighting, but also by bold maneuvers on the part of adversaries who were separated by two days' march when called to arms, and who consequently met in the manner known as the 'chance encounter'; an encounter that is between two forces on the march as contrasted with an attack made by one against the other in position. The great battle is still more remarkable as the most important instance of forest fighting on record, surpassing even the contest in the same forest twelve months before, on account of the greater energy displayed by the Federal host, and consequently the greater difficulty in resisting it." In such a contest the power of the smaller executive units to fight for themselves, depending on the influence of subaltern officers and also on the value of individual soldiers, counts for more than by combinations. Thus at the outset the local knowledge and skilful tactics of the Confederates gave them a decided advantage. They learned to come into action by marching in a column of fours and even of single file, led by some skilful forester who knew the lay of the land. They knew how to deploy into line while one company as a chain of skirmishers extended into the woods on either side of the path to keep the enemy busy. The tactics of the Federals differed greatly. They relied on superior numbers and strong reserves and, according to Captain Battine's opinion, clung too much to line formations which were quickly broken up in moving through the forests, or to attacking with dense swarms which were again and again repulsed. He maintains also that the superior artillery of the Federals cumbered rather than as-

sisted them, and that no worse field for artillery could be found. The Confederate staff no doubt did better than the Federal, but then it had a simpler task by far, both by reason of the respective forces and the scheme of their operations." Summing up as to the Wilderness, the author remarks: "The length and intensity of these engagements, and the enormous percentage of loss endured by both sides without demoralization, established a noble record of what may be expected from armies of citizen soldiers, whose lives are pleasant, whose homes and belongings are dear to them and who are called upon simply to do their duty without hope of compensating reward or fanatical thirst for glory. Well may the historian conclude his narrative, 'It has not seemed to me necessary to attempt a eulogy upon the Army of the Potomac or the Army of Northern Virginia.'"

Captain Battine's estimates of the leaders of the opposing armies in the Civil War will interest even where they fail to convince the studious reader. He maintains, for example, that if in 1862 the North could have exchanged generals with the South, the Federal victory could not have been long delayed. He declares that the Federal officer who most distinguished himself both at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness battle of May 5, 1864, was Hancock. Of Grant he says: "No great man in history surpassed him in simpleness of purpose and freedom from sham and pretense of all sorts. He was wise, modest and brave. That he was not a great master of tactical science must be admitted, but remembering how little incentive he had received to think out his problems until he was of mature age and had been for six years a civilian, it was not to be expected that he would shine in the field which of all others requires many years of long and faithful study. As a strategist he was inferior to none of the American generals. His grim determination to persevere in spite of a holocaust of victims has been denounced as heartless disregard of human life, but his chivalry to the vanquished and his tender regard for the sick and wounded show him in a very different light. It is hardly open to question that the real cruelty lies in dallying with war. The most humane as well as the most politic action when once rifles are pointing at one another is the one which quickest brings about a decision."

Captain Battine holds that McClellan was relieved of command "without any particular pretext," that his successor, Burnside, while not lacking in bravery, had shown at Antietam "how little capacity he had for the most difficult task of controlling a great army in the field," that Meade, though "unlike the conventional type of a great warrior," in that he had "more the appearance of an engineer than of a troop leader," possessed valuable qualities as a chief, was personally brave and had the moral courage which is so often lacking to men who never fear for their own safety."

For Lee, Captain Battine has the highest admiration, and says of him: "In the tact and diplomatic skill with which he softened the jealousies of his people and tightened the combination of the different States, he is only to be compared to the great Duke of Marlborough. In the boldness and sagacity of his strategy and in the affectionate devotion he inspired in his troops he resembled Napoleon himself. As leader of an army he had one great fault: he was too modest, too lacking in the stern self-assertion which compels obedience and exacts the utmost efforts of subordinates. Such as he was, chivalrous, brave and conscientious, to a fault, he will remain the most attractive personality among American heroes and one of the most famous of the world's great generals." As for "Stonewall" Jackson, Captain Battine heartily accepts the high and almost extravagant estimate placed upon that remarkable soldier by another British writer, Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson, whose "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War" is recognized in England as a masterpiece of military biography.

Enough has been said to indicate the general scope and character of the excellent work under review. It is a volume which considerably enriches the splendid literature of the Civil War and will be recognized as a notable addition to the history of that mighty struggle. There will be differences of opinion among American readers as to the soundness of Captain Battine's judgment on certain questions of military strategy and military leadership in the campaigns of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, but there will be none whatever as to the views advanced in his final chapter entitled "The American Armies." He considers it remarkable that while the experience of all the States of continental Europe has been that a system of military training embracing the great majority of the manhood of the nation is as indispensable to safety in war as to political and economical development in peace, the people of America have strongly resisted any such tendency. He contends, furthermore, that it was "the absence of a military constitution which alone rendered the Civil War possible," and he expresses the serious belief that "the existence of a common army for training the manhood of the whole nation, North and South alike, would have knit the people together in a manner that would have made secession unthinkable." For many years, the author believes, the people of the United States will be able to provide men capable of being quickly transformed into formidable soldiers, but as the economic conditions which prevail in Western Europe extend to America "artificial methods of training" will be required to prepare citizens "for the supreme struggle of nations."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

There are multiplying evidences of a widespread revival of interest in the early history of the United States Navy—a revival which thoughtful observers regard with sincere pleasure because of its stimulating influence in support of the larger Navy which our national growth and the changing conditions of sea power have rendered necessary to the Nation's defense. The people are reading over again with increasing pride the thrilling story of the exploits of Paul Jones, Barry, Somers, Decatur, Preble, Bainbridge, McDonough, Barron, Blake, Chauncey, Stewart, Lawrence, Porter, Rodgers and the other daring commanders who conquered the admiration of the world in the days when fleets were ships of wood and sail. Who can doubt that the effect of this re-awakened interest in the old Navy will be to arouse national sentiment in support of the new? Who can doubt that the discovery of the remains of John Paul Jones and their return to the United States for re-interment with a splendid demonstration of national gratitude and honor will inspire the American people with the desire for a closer knowledge of the Navy as it is to-day? We recognize every new volume devoted to an intelligent study of our naval history, near or remote, as an educational agency, and heartily to be welcomed for that reason. The American people are therefore indebted to Mr. Olin M. Lyman for a monograph on "Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and The War on The Lakes" (New Amsterdam Book Co., New York, \$1.25), in which the character and

achievements of the fighting hero of Lake Erie are portrayed in colors that give the narrative the touch of romance. This work is the result of a diligent study of all available information relating to Perry, and the material thus obtained has been treated with high literary skill and dramatic force. Mr. Lyman deals intelligently with the qualities which distinguished Perry as a leader, brings a larger light to bear upon the character of that truly remarkable man and presents as an entirety a narrative which every patriotic American will read with breathless pride. Of the battle of Lake Erie, the first engagement in which an entire fleet of the enemy was taken by an American commander, the author has written a description which in vigor, boldness and dramatic portrayal is unsurpassed by any other account of the same action.

Canadians boast, and with reason, that their Northwest Mounted Police is the finest constabulary force in the world. Its organization, discipline, equipment and efficiency are at least equal if not superior to those of the British army itself and its work has been a factor of almost incalculable value in the development of the great Northwest Territory. This force is so little known to the world at large, however, that Miss Carter Goodloe has rendered a most welcome service in writing "At the Foot of the Rockies" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$1.50), a novel which unites a captivating story of love and adventure, told with feminine sympathy and charm, to an absorbing portrayal of frontier life drawn with almost masculine vigor, spirit and clearness. The scene of the story is a post of the Northwest Mounted Police in British Columbia, 1,000 miles from civilization, where Miss Goodloe was for several months a part of the rugged but broadening life she has so vividly pictured. In that remote region she found the British soldier, the Indian and the pioneer settler living their real lives. She sought out their legends and traditions, studied their condition and purpose and imbibed deeply of the bracing spirit of the mountains and plains, with the result that her present volume is characterized by a sense of naturalness, freedom, sincerity and strength which captivate and convince. One cannot name a breezier, more wholesome or more instructive description of the life and character of which it treats.

Another reminder that there is no accounting for tastes is the curious fact that a really clever story of mystery, mummies, love and speculation in London by Walter Hennes Pollock and Guy C. Pollock has received the dubious title of "Hay Fever" (Longmans, Green & Company, New York). The queer title appears to have been suggested by the fact that the central figure in the story, Mr. Tempest, is a victim of hay fever, which compels him to sneeze through each of the fourteen chapters of the book and into some highly humorous situations. There is much genuine humor in the story, the action is animated and pleasing and the book is acceptable in every way save as to that ridiculous title. If permitted to go unrebuked for that, the authors might be tempted to call their next book "Influenza."

Evidently there is to be no end to the writing of books about cowboy life, though if all such works rose to the level of "Curly" (Little, Brown & Company, Boston, \$1.50), nobody would have any right to complain. For into this remarkable story the author, Roger Pocock, has crowded enough adventure and action, passion, and humor, love and conflict to clutch and hold the reader's interest from first to last. No author has written more picturesquely of life on the Arizona desert than has Mr. Pocock in the present work. His book is as interesting as his own career, and that is saying much. He spent his boyhood on an old British warship and has been a farmer, bookkeeper, conveying clerk, a pioneer woodsman in Canada, a bootblack, Indian trader, member of the Northwest Mounted Police, a seaman in a campaign against the Chinese pirates, newspaper man, photographer, cowboy, gold-miner and war correspondent. After such an experience he probably couldn't write an uninteresting book if he tried.

In "The Aftermath of Slavery" (Small, Maynard & Company, Boston, \$1.50), Mr. William A. Sinclair, A.M. M.D., himself born in slavery, a graduate of Howard University, prize essayist at Andover Theological Seminary, and an educator of recognized ability, has presented a remarkable study of the character, condition and tendency of the American negroes as affected by the abolition of slavery. In his several chapters dealing with emancipation, reconstruction, the war on negro suffrage, the fear of negro domination, the negro in politics, the negro and the law, the national duty to the negro and the achievements of the negro race, Doctor Sinclair discusses earnestly but calmly and with frankness, intelligence and philosophic spirit the essential elements of what is commonly termed "the negro question." He is fair and plain-spoken in his plea in behalf of his race, which, he contends, is entitled to a larger measure of justice, sympathy and encouragement than it has yet received, and he makes out a case which reasonable men will recognize as deserving. The work has a striking introduction by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

"Mrs. Lemon's Neighbors," by Blossom Drum Oliphant (The Neale Publishing Company, New York), is a quiet little love story related with unflinching delicacy of sentiment and expression. Two very gallant Army officers, Colonel Brice and Captain Lilse, appear in the story and figure in certain surprises which the reader will enjoy.

## NEED FOR FIGHTING ADMIRALS.

A serious defect is declared by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge to exist in the present administration of the British navy, which, he declares, if not immediately remedied, may lead to disaster in time of war.

"The principle involved," he informed a representative of the London Express, "is a vitally important one. It is that the higher officers of the navy, who in the event of war on a great scale would have to conduct the operations, should not during periods of peace have their minds so occupied in dealing with the provision of material that no time is left to study and consider the great questions of strategy and tactics, without familiarity with which success in war is hardly to be looked for. If you have a particular administrative system running, perhaps, for years in peace time, it will be extremely difficult and full of hazard to endeavor to change it on the instant of war occurring. The right principle of naval administration is to arrange it so that change from peace to war should not bring with it any violent transformation of functions."

"Under our existing administration, if war broke out either the higher officers would have the tremendous duty of conducting war imposed upon them in addition to the already heavy duty of considering questions of material, or else the whole system would be thrown out of gear by the necessity of relinquishing the consideration of material in order to direct hostilities."

"From the close of the seventeenth century until the fall of Napoleon, the British navy was uniformly successful at sea. The system under which this success was



achieved and maintained was one in which there was an absolute and entire separation between the work of providing material and the direction of hostilities.

"If the great captains of Nelson's day, with their simple material, found it impossible to combine both these duties, it is not likely that any officer of the twentieth century will be able to do so, considering the complicated nature of the machinery and materials of the modern warship.

"The Japanese have won great victories on the sea. Yet the many high officers of their fleet to whom I spoke when on the China station before the outbreak of the war showed no inclination to postpone strategical and tactical studies to the consideration of questions of material. These, they said, could be perfectly well looked after by professional experts brought up to deal with them, and not to manage naval hostilities."

#### LESSONS FROM THE BOER WAR.

The German General Staff has published a work on the South African war entitled, "Kriegsgeschichtliche Einzelschriften. Herausgegeben vom Grossen Generalstabe. Kriegsgeschichtliche Abteilung I. Heft 34-35. (Berlin: Mittler.)" The summing up in the last chapter contains interesting criticisms of English military methods. The formations at the beginning of the war were the formations suggested by a long course of peace maneuvers, where imagination had played an insufficient part in conceiving an enemy capable of hurting; and even when bitter disasters had forced a modification of tactics, a new catchword was apt to take the place of the old one. Thus the discovery that flank attacks should be employed against the Boers was not put enough into relation with the complementary truth that such attacks are valueless unless the enemy is held to his ground by a frontal attack of sufficient vigor, as has been the case in the attacks by the Japanese against the Russian columns. As to the use which should be made of artillery and rifle fire in attack it is pointed out that the English seemed to have learned the lesson of St. Privat, that infantry should not attack a position unsupported by artillery, but to have fallen into the opposite error of thinking that artillery unsupported by attack could carry all before it. Thus it too often happened that a vigorous and ineffective artillery fire was directed against the well-protected positions of the enemy, but that when the infantry advance began it seemed to be expected that the Boers would be so frightened by the previous cannonading as to let the infantry come up to them unhurt. Artillery fire should accompany, not merely precede, the infantry advance, even at the risk of an occasional shell touching the infantry.

In a translation by Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Inf., of a paper by Captain Von Haeften, of the German General Staff, published by our Military Information Division, we find interesting suggestions as to suitable military clothing and equipment derived from English experiences in South Africa. As nature furnishes many animals, as a means of protection, with the color of the country in which they have their habitat, so should the color of army uniforms be determined. In South Africa everything was finally assimilated to the color of khaki, the ambulances being the only exception, as it was well to have them as conspicuous as possible. Even the guns and carriages were colored khaki. The English "service dress" now matches with tolerable accuracy the khaki shades.

For the artillery and cavalry in place of cloth riding trousers those of cord were introduced. The knee boots were replaced by wrap leggings and shoes. Similar alterations had to be introduced in the uniform of the special corps. Recent experiments have demonstrated that the dark mouse-gray color, with a slight greenish tone, stands out the least, in the European atmosphere. In the combats of the South African war it was found that troops in motion at over 600 meters were the least visible when the color of their uniform was a shade lighter than that of the locality. Darker colors as well as red, and especially white, attracted in the greatest degree the eye and fire of the enemy.

Gray or white horses were visible at such a distance that they could not be used in reconnaissances. The colors of the uniforms of the different arms were thus assimilated so that it was extremely difficult for the Boers (and often to their great disadvantage) to determine whether they had cavalry or infantry opposed to them. At Koedoesrand Drift the Boers did not recognize the cavalry as such, and were of the belief that they had English infantry opposed to them. Had Cronje known only a small part of the cavalry division (1,000 men) blocked his 4,000, he surely would not have permitted himself to be long held back. Regimental ornaments were removed from the shoulder strap to the left side of the helmet directly over the ear. Even the polished leather of the equipments reflected the sunlight and had to receive a dull finish. The disproportionately great number of casualties among officers and non-commissioned officers who wore the officers' side arms, is traced in part to the gleaming of the steel scabbard, which attracted even at great distances the eyes of the keen-sighted native-born Boers.

Following the first engagements of the war everything glittering or shining was removed from the uniforms of officers and all insignia that distinguished officers from enlisted men were removed. The pattern of the officer's blouse was made to conform accurately to that of the soldier's; in place of the saber, the officers carried carbines. This idea in itself, well grounded in principle, was carried to excess, in the opinion of this German critic, for the leader must always be easily recognized and discernible by his followers. Later in the war the insignia of rank, made of brown or bronzed metal, were worn generally on the back of the blouse collar. Nevertheless infantry officers carried the carbine during the whole campaign. However advantageous this might have been in hiding the officers as such from the enemy, it had this great disadvantage that the officers took part in the firing during the engagements instead of directing their attention to the enemy in general and to the supervision of their own particular commands.

All officers, and to a great extent non-commissioned officers, were equipped with a very good glass, part in fact with the costly Zeiss instrument. To preserve the hygienic advantage of the wool, the blouse was lined with a light flannel. Later the duck blouse, during the warm season, was issued to the garrison troops and those of occupation, who were less exposed to the influences of the South African climate: here the canvas proved satisfactory. The khaki uniform blouse was a model of practical comfort and fitted so easily that the soldier could run, climb, crawl and sleep in it absolutely free and unconstrained. Very practical were the small leather

straps placed on the blouse cuffs; the sleeve in rainy weather could be buckled close around the wrist to prevent the entrance of the rain water. The enlisted men at the outset wore nothing under the collar; this proved, however, disadvantageous, as the perspiration soon penetrated the collar and made it stiff. Later, in many organizations, a woolen neckerchief was selected for the soldiers. The blouse had on the exterior four large pockets which proved excellent for carrying ammunition and rations.

The new uniform trousers were made of Bedford, cut according to the pattern of the English riding trousers, and accompanied by leggings. Cases of chafing in the mounted troops were the exception. The practical qualities of these English riding trousers lie in the close-fitting cut under the knee, in the great breadth of the seat, as well as the great length of parts covering the upper thigh, which permitted a free comfortable movement of the knee; from the knee down the trousers fitted snugly. Around the ankle they were either strapped or buttoned; then where the leg pressed the saddle there was no seam.

As foot wear, the high or half boot, such as is worn by the Germans, was everywhere tabooed. Only the lace shoe was worn by all arms of the service. It had no tongue; the flap under the lacing was made of one piece with the shoe so that water could not enter. This foot gear proved very satisfactory during the whole campaign, in all seasons of the year, and especially in severe rainy weather and in heavy clayey soil. The different arms of the English service had, therefore, notwithstanding here and there very long marches, extremely few foot troubles. The "puttie" worn with the lace shoe and riding trousers reached from the knee down to the shoe, to which it had to be very carefully adjusted, in order that in rainy weather water could not enter the shoe from above. In cold weather the puttie was as warm as leather. If it were wet through by the rain it acted like a wet bandage during the march, and during a rest could be easily and quickly removed and replaced by another. Later, however, the putties were replaced here and there by others of waterproof material. These leggings were cooler than leather ones in lying down and they exerted no pressure as leather leggings ordinarily do. In packing they took up such very little room that every soldier could carry one or two pairs of putties with him. Washing and cleaning of the puttie was quickly and easily accomplished. Officers generally used the puttie legging of thick, stiff leather.

The cork helmet proved to be an impracticable gear. Its stiff form interfered greatly with the soldiers while firing, especially in the prone position, and while resting the same quality showed itself as a disadvantage. In addition, on account of its white color, it was visible in battle at long distances, and offered to the Boers a splendid target.

At the commencement of the cold season the army was issued the warm Indian uniform coat of thick woolen cloth and lined with flannel. Both officers and soldiers prized it highly. The long, wide English cloak of thick waterproof blue cloth was not well liked and was considered more as a burden than as an object of comfort. As to underclothing, every man wore thick cotton drawers, thick woolen stockings, a woolen undershirt with half sleeves and fully covering the trunk and a blue flannel shirt. The wide flannel abdominal bandage, according to the English opinion, should form a part of every military outfit.

In the Infantry, in addition to his rifle, every soldier carried the side arm with waist belt, the two large cartridge pouches, cooking utensils, canteen and a large linen haversack.

The Royal Commission strongly recommends the adoption in the English army of a cartridge belt such as was worn by the Boers, as by its substitution for the pouches the serious and unnecessary loss of ammunition by the soldiers in rapid movement could be obviated most speedily. General French proposes to attach to the cavalry light carts or pack animals, according to the character of the country, on which all extras in the way of forage and equipments, which formerly were carried on the horse, should be transported.

Several English cavalry regiments carried the rifle in a vertical position at the left side, the stock resting in a contrivance fastened to the left rear side of the saddle, and with the barrel held fast in the rear of the left shoulder of the rider by a special apparatus. This method of carrying the weapon is the prototype of a new invention by Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, D.S.O. This invention has received general approval.

The experiences of the South African war have instilled new life into all departments and branches of the English army. In addition to reforms in the tactical instruction of the troops, and in the organization and administration of the army, the war has brought about a complete revolution in the clothing and equipment; everything antiquated has been rejected and the experiences of this war have been fully utilized.

#### THE IRON BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., retired, publishes in a Milwaukee, Wis., paper an account of the Iron Brigade, of which Gen. Rufus King was the first commander and Gen. John A. Kellogg the last. One of its regiments, the 2d Wisconsin, was at the first battle of Bull Run. The brigade was a participant in the battles of Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitchburg Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, the siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, the first and second Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run, Five Forks and Appomattox. It was also in many skirmishes and long marches. The five regiments, the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, and 19th Indiana, the 24th Michigan and Battery B, 4th Artillery, lost, in killed and died of wounds, 1,075 men, or a quarter of its original strength. The whole number wounded was 2,100; died of disease, 407. One hundred or more privates, corporals or sergeants of the brigade were made lieutenants or captains in other regiments. Colonel Watrous, who is one of the few survivors of the brigade, was its adjutant general. Brevet Major Henry T. Garfield, inspector, a relative of President Garfield, lives in Shawano, Wis.; Capt. A. L. Roberts, commissary, is a merchant at Wahpeton, N.D.; Brevet Capt. Charles W. Atherton lives in Chicago. Col. T. S. Allen, of the 2d Wisconsin, was Secretary of State, Wisconsin, and is now a newspaper man at Oshkosh; Col. M. H. Fitch lives in Pueblo, Wis.; Col. Daniel J. Dill in Prescott, Wis., and W. W. Dudley in Washington, D.C. Other commanders of the brigade were John Gibbon, Lyander Cutler, Henry A. Morrow, Solomon Meredith, W. W. Robinson and Edward S. Bragg. All are dead except Bragg, who is now U.S. Consul General at Hong Kong.

The brigade has furnished a commissioner of patents, two foreign ministers, a governor and a lieutenant governor, ten members of Congress and two Federal judges. Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan have taken more than one hundred members of the brigade for Senators and members of the Assembly, and a long list of county and circuit judges, not to mention postmasters, collectors and assessors of internal revenue, United States marshals, attorneys, consuls and other positions. Col. Patrick H. Ray, 4th Inf., U.S.A., is another living member of the brigade. General King has a son in the Army, Charles King. Three of General Morrow's sons are in the Regular Army—Major Henry Morrow, in the Judge Advocate Department; Capt. William Morrow, of the 21st Infantry, and Capt. Frank J. Morrow, of the 29th Infantry. Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, Q.M., U.S.A., was a private in the 7th Wisconsin. His son, E. W. Robinson, enlisted as a private in the Regular Army, in 1898, and the following year was appointed second lieutenant. He is now first lieutenant and will soon be captain. He served as captain of Volunteers in the Philippines.

#### THE ASSUAN RESERVOIR.

In the Journal of the Naval Institute, about twenty years ago, there appeared an illustrated paper, read before the Naval Institute in Washington by Mr. Cope Whitehouse, on a proposed flood-escape and reservoir in Egypt. Admiral Goodrich now has the well-earned satisfaction of seeing that his words of commendation were fully justified. In an interesting volume, entitled "The Assuan Reservoir and Lake Moeris," the Egyptian Government, through its former director general of reservoirs, states that there is no more complete and perfect project before the world to-day than this lake. The section shows that the Raiyan Isthmus is only eight miles across. Five miles of this is a salty marl, which could be easily cut by hydraulic operations, leaving firm, perpendicular sides. The remaining distance would be in horizontal limestone, not harder than that underlying Paris. The sectional area of the tunnel, or tunnels, is relatively insignificant. The calculation is made that it need not exceed two thousand square feet. This would, also, suffice to lower the flood-Nile by one foot daily. The total maximum daily discharge in September and October is estimated at one thousand million cubic meters. This passes under and through the great dam at Assuan, by 140 sluices, twenty-two by seven feet. Only one-tenth of this amount, however, is dangerous; the Damietta and Rosetta branches can take care of the rest. Alarming reports as to the stability of the dam itself have, for some months past, been in circulation. It is conceded that the temporary pavement on the down-stream side has not only failed to prevent erosion, but Sir B. Baker stated to a reporter of the London Daily Mail that a block of granite, weighing seventy-five tons, had been dislodged and washed down stream. All intention of raising the dam has been definitely postponed for two years; and the Parliamentary paper of August, 1904, on the upper basin of the Nile shows that there can be no increase in summer water from any other source than the Raiyan Lake. The Egyptian Government, at one time, expressed its intention of asking the advice of one or more American engineers, but this was abandoned. The direct interest of the United States lies not so much, probably, in the execution of the American project, in spite of its humanitarian, historical and utilitarian sides, as in the danger which threatens the Suez Canal. According to the Public Works Ministry, the capitalized value of the reservoir would attain the really colossal sum of \$220,000,000 for an outlay of \$10,000,000. But Sir W. Garstin, pointed out to the Marquis of Landsdowne, through Lord Cromer, the urgent need of a flood-escape, to protect the Delta, including the long earth bank, which forms the western side of the Suez Canal on the eastern shore of Lake Menzalek.

The breach of 1863, on the Rosetta Branch, not far from its head was even more serious than the breach in the Damietta branch, in 1878. "The people had no place of shelter, and were drowned in very great numbers." "The loss of life," says Sir W. Willecks, "which would occur nowadays would be truly appalling. A break of the west bank of the Damietta branch during a very high flood would be a national disaster." It might better have been described as an international disaster; especially in view of the consequences of an interruption, even for a brief period of the Canal of Suez.

#### GOOD ADVICE FOR THE MILITIA.

Rev. James L. Tryon, in an address to Co. I, 5th Regt., M.V.M., at All Saints' Episcopal church, Attleboro, Mass., Sunday, May 28, gave them much excellent advice, concluding as follows: "We want good men for every branch of our Government. We must have them for yours. Yours is full of difficulties and trials, as everybody knows who has been connected with it. The very democracy of it is a problem. Respect must be shown and obedience given to officers who are your everyday companions, working side by side with you in the shop, and having familiar intercourse with you in your armory. There is always the temptation common to all societies for a man to be an agitator and an obstructionist in his company meetings, to form a clique and to conspire for a position, to sow the seeds of discord and insubordination. This temptation must be met at the outset and fought to the death. I mean in one's own individual soul. All weaknesses must be conquered during the period of training, lest, in the hour of his country's need, when all depends on him, the soldier fails. Let it be every man's ideal to leave the service better than he found it. Let him aspire to have a clean record and feel that he is enlisted to learn his duty in all its bearings. In these days when the regular soldier is both an athlete and a marksman, and sometimes a school teacher besides, the militia soldier cannot make too careful a preparation for his peculiar task; but what I would impress upon you this morning is the importance of cultivating devotedly the moral side of your military life. I believe that it is a man's discipline of his own character that will count for most at the final test. Accordingly, at the encampment, where an exacting routine is laid out for the purpose of teaching field duties, let every man try to live up to the requirements. Let him be prompt at calls, patient with inconveniences, not given to asking impossible favors, nor to making excuses to escape doing his part; but in everything let him be as painstaking and truthful as a West Point cadet. In dealing with the public in times of excitement let him try to be calm, to use tact and to have decision. When the great emergency comes, such as that in 1861, when the 6th Massachusetts went to Washington, let him be first and brave."



The following additional designations are announced at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts this week for the examination for assistant paymasters, to be held June 12 next in Washington and San Francisco: N. A. Garrett, paymaster's clerk, Pensacola, Fla.; Charles E. Parsons, Maryland; Leon N. Wertenbaker, Ohio; Emerson W. Read, California; Ralph M. Hattersley, Ohio; Robert A. Baileu, jr., Alabama; M. H. Williams, Michigan; Thomas J. Bright, New Jersey; Claude M. Faude, Michigan; Edward H. Poster, Virginia. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the plan of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in calling for applications from at large to take this examination. The Navy Department has had some twelve hundred names from which to select the candidates for designation. No man has been designated because of political influence, and no designation has been made until the bureau has, by inquiry and inspection of the letters of recommendation filed with each application, convinced itself that the applicant is one of the very best qualified of those who have applied. The object has been to select not merely well-equipped men, but the best equipped, and from this list of twelve hundred the bureau has carefully picked out some seventy men who will take the examination. Of this number probably twenty will appear at Mare Island and the remainder at Washington. In this way it has been possible, regardless of political influence, for the bureau to bring together a class of candidates who for equipment and character, education and business experience, have certainly never been surpassed by any class collected under the old system, and perhaps seldom equaled. Secretary Morton, who authorized the change in the manner of designations, has already taken occasion to express his satisfaction with the working of the new plan. Any man who has been designated will make a great mistake to fail to take the examination because he fears he has not been well enough prepared. The examination will be thoroughly practical, a fair test of the qualifications of the candidate and calculated to bring out in the candidates the information which will show how well qualified they are to make efficient naval officers and paymasters.

The victory of the American yacht *Atlantic* in the ocean race from Sandy Hook, N.J., to the Lizard, England, a distance of over three thousand miles, is one the American people have reason to feel proud of. It was not a race of freak craft, but of comfortable cruising yachts, and the *Atlantic* won in the record time of twelve days, four hours and one minute. She made an average speed of 10.6 knots for the 3,099 knots that her log shows she sailed. She had light weather all the way and her best day's record was 341 knots. The vessel was designed by Gardner and Cox, of New York city, and was built at Shooter's Island, N.J. She is a three-masted schooner, 135 feet on the water line, and built in 1904. The German yacht *Hamburg* finished second, close on twenty-two hours behind the *Atlantic*, and her longest day's run was 312 miles. Like the *Atlantic* she experienced light weather almost all the way across. The *Hamburg* was formerly the *Rainbow* and was built from designs by the late George L. Watson for Col. Orr-Ewing. She won several races in British waters and was later purchased by a German syndicate. Those who have imagined that American supremacy in yacht racing was limited to races with freak designs for the America's cup will now find food for reflection. The big square-rigged British yacht *Valhalla* came in a day after the *Hamburg*, and won third prize, and the American yacht *Endymion* won fourth prize. She was closely followed by the *Hildegard* and *Lord Brassey's* yacht *Sunbeam*. The last four yachts all arrived June 1 within a space of three hours and a half. The *Hildegard* failed of a place among the first four by less than three-quarters of an hour, while the *Sunbeam*, with only two hours longer on her run than the *Endymion*, gave a performance which aroused the admiration of all yachtsmen and sailormen at the Lizard. The finish of these four yachts was almost as close and exciting after a long and continuous contest of three thousand miles as a race on a short course.

Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who took an important part in the construction of the extensive cable and telegraph system which the Army has established in Alaska, tells, in the *Scientific American*, the story of a whale which got entangled in the Sitka-Valdez cable in November, 1904, as reported here at the time. The cable, which had just previously been placed in perfect working order by the cableship *Burnside*, was suddenly interrupted on November 4, and tests made from Sitka located the trouble about ten miles from that port. The cableship was sent out to investigate. "While heaving in the cable toward the fault," says Major Russell, "the dynamometer began to show considerable strain. At first it was thought the cable was caught under a rock, and the ship was accordingly maneuvered to loosen it. Heaving in was slowly continued, when the carcass of a whale appeared, with a loop of the cable fastened around the lower jaw. The loop was twisted, as well, thus securely holding the whale. The carcass was badly decayed, and the stench made the task of loosening the cable from the jaw most trying. During its struggles the huge animal had badly twisted and torn the cable in its vicinity, making several breaks in the conductor, thus interrupting communication. The steel armor wires, with the exception of three, were broken at the twist of the loop, and had the cable not possessed great tensile strength (20,000 pounds) it would undoubtedly have been broken. A splice was soon made, and communication between Valdez and Sitka restored. One theory as to this peculiar accident is that the whale in feeding along the bottom was swimming slowly with jaws open. The cable being suspended on irregularities of the bottom, it came across the whale's open mouth, and the animal in its endeavor to disengage itself drew a loop in the cable. The whale was about fifty feet long. The depth at the place where it was found is sixty-five fathoms."

The Manila, P.I., Times reports Major General Corbin as saying in an interview: "No Army officer should bring his family to the Philippines who is not possessed of at least one thousand dollars gold to defray the extra expenses of their trip here and their return to the United States. No matter what the officer's rank may be, it requires all his pay to live here and to maintain a position commensurate with his rank, and unless he is possessed of an income outside of his Army pay the extra expense attached to bringing his family here is only too

apt to mean that he leaves here deeply in debt, or else is compelled to borrow money to defray the expenses of taking his family home when his tour of foreign duty ends and he is ordered to the United States. In the cases of officers with families who have to depend entirely on their pay, and who are detailed to the Philippines, I think it would be an excellent thing for the Government to provide the officers' families with quarters at some Army post like Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Niagara, Fort Warren or Fort Hamilton—places where good educational facilities may be secured for the children—during the period of the officers' term of service here. In the present status of Army affairs every officer realizes that a tour of duty awaits him here in these islands the same as a naval officer knows that he must spend a certain time on sea service. In the latter branch of the Service the family is usually left in the United States during the period of the officer's service abroad except in cases where the latter enjoys an independent income, and I think that were such done in the Army it would be a good thing there as well."

Capt. M. A. Rebert, late assistant surgeon of U.S.V., who, in 1901, was surgeon to a command of about five hundred troops stationed at Borongan, on the east coast of Samar in the Philippines, has an article in the *Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons* in which he exemplifies the principle that necessity is the mother of invention. The troops to which he was attached had to perform a great deal of hard campaigning against the insurgents in Samar, and in the course of the work they developed a considerable number of cases requiring surgical treatment. The hospital at Borongan was a native two-story house, the best in the place, but without partitions. It was desirable that there should be an operating room separated from the other rooms, but it was impossible to obtain lumber for the necessary partitions. It occurred to Captain Rebert to utilize the tin cans which had been emptied of hard tack and other portions of the Army ration. Accordingly a lot of cans were trimmed and cleated into square sheets and these were then nailed on framework. In this way enough material was obtained to partition off a practically metal-lined, dust-proof room nine feet by twelve, which was then fitted with a washstand, sterilizing tables and shelves for dressing, all of which, together with the door, were made by men of the command from odd bits of lumber picked up on the "hike." Obviously Captain Rebert's experience suggests a better use for old tin cans than feeding them to goats.

Among the fifty senior members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U.S., in length of membership, are the following retired officers of the Army: Col. Francis Bacon Jones, 16; Major Chas. Alex. Vernon, 18; Major Gen. Marshall Independence Ludington, 33; Brig. Gen. Francis Fessenden, 34; Brig. Gen. Chas. Bird, 45. Also David McMurtrie Gregg, formerly captain, 6th Cavalry and brevet major general of Volunteers, 50; Brig. Gen. Robt. Leamy Meade, M.C.; Capt. Theo. Fred'k Kane, U. S.N., and Rear Admiral James Rufus Tryon, U.S.N. Others included in this list are Joshua L. Chamberlain, 10, and John Marshall Brown, 35, of Maine; W. W. H. Davis, Pa., 15, and Martin T. McMahon, 19; William Conant Church, 20; Horatio Collins King, 21, and Anson G. McCook, 27. The senior member of the Order is now Joseph Waln Wister. The fiftieth man on this list was originally 342, his advancement showing what havoc time has made in this body of veterans.

If it is possible to obtain the document by purchase, Secretary Morton will endeavor to get the commission of John Paul Jones as a captain in the Navy. In a letter received at the Navy Department this week from Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Field comes the information that this document is now in the possession of a prominent lady of Philadelphia, and every effort will be made to purchase it for the Navy Department. The document, Commander Field says, bears every appearance of being genuine and came into the present owner's possession from her mother, who got it from her father, Commodore Guert Gansevoort, U.S.N., who had inherited it from his father, Gen. Peter Gansevoort, of Revolutionary fame. The commission reads: "John Paul Jones is appointed to be captain in the Navy. By order of Congress. John Hancock, President. Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1779. Attest: Charles Thomson."

As we stated last week, for the sake of example the War Department has ordered the trial by court-martial of Capt. Frederick W. Cole, of the Quartermaster's Department, who is charged with failing to respond with sufficient promptness to official communications. The War Department is inclined to have little patience with officers who do not strictly attend to the business assigned them by their superior officers, and it will go hard with any officer who neglects to reply to letters sent him by the War Department. It is stated that several other officers of the Army have recently ignored official communications, and unless they are able to give excuses satisfactory to the Department they will also be tried.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, was opened June 1, the machinery being started by the pressing of a key in Washington by President Roosevelt in the presence of the members of his cabinet and other men of distinction. At the moment when the White House ceremony was to have begun Vice-President Fairbanks was delivering his address in Portland at the opening of the exposition. Until he had finished his speech at 4:20 p.m., President Roosevelt could not start the machinery. The ceremonies at Portland, aside from the speeches, consisted of a parade, in which representatives of the Army and Navy took part, the firing of a salute and a generous display of flags and fireworks.

The summer conference of officers at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., began June 1, to continue until October 1. The class this year is much smaller than in the past, due to the scarcity of officers available for such duty. The President of the College, Capt. C. S. Sperry, explained the work outlined for the session and the assignment of the officers to the various committees. Eighteen officers compose the class. The General Staff of the Army is represented by Majors William A. Mann

and G. F. E. Harrison, and the Marine Corps is represented by Capt. J. T. Myers.

In an article appearing in *Collier's* for May 13, Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., selected the Chinese side of Formosa Strait as the probable scene of the naval fight which has just taken place in Korea Strait. Captain Mahan said: "I should certainly expect the Japanese admiral to withhold his armored vessels of every kind, till he has fully tested the possibilities of his torpedoes." Aside from these statements Captain Mahan succeeded with the skill of the accomplished strategist in escaping the traps and pitfalls of prophecy, maneuvering with such skill through six columns of *Collier's*, that it would have been impossible to convict him of being a false prophet, no matter what the result might have been.

Frederick A. Cubb, of Boston, yard master for the United States Canal Commission at the Culebra cut, Panama, claims to have discovered a surface cropping of soft coal of exceptional quality in Panama, the vein being ten miles long by twenty-seven wide. A 150-foot wharf from the center of field would, he says, place the biggest warship in the world in communication with an almost inexhaustible supply. It is stated that David W. Ross, general superintendent of transportation of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been made purchasing director for the Panama Canal.

The War Department has received the record of the court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, 17th Inf., who was recently tried in the Philippines on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Lieutenant Tanner was found guilty by the court and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. It is thought at the War Department, however, that the sentence in Lieutenant Tanner's case is entirely too severe and was not justified by the evidence in the case. It is highly probable that the sentence will be materially mitigated.

Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A., retired, an engineer officer whose knowledge of the technical problems involved in the Panama Canal project is probably unsurpassed by that of any living expert, is strongly opposed to the scheme for a sea-level waterway which, he declares, is visionary. Its cost, he says, would be enormous, the time required for its construction would exceed by ten or twelve years that needed for building a lock canal, and after the sea-level canal had been finished, it would be inferior to a canal with locks and a summit level.

The vessels of the U.S. Navy ordered to escort the body of John Paul Jones from France to the United States, in command of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, will sail from New York June 8. The vessels will consist of the Brooklyn, Galveston, Tacoma and Chattanooga. They will sail direct to Cherbourg. There the Rear Admiral, his personal and his fleet staff will disembark to go to Paris to receive the remains of the distinguished naval officer, which are to be conveyed to Annapolis, Md., where they are to be buried.

In the field day at Fort Hunt, Va., May 26, the 14th Company of Coast Artillery with forty-four points made the best record. The 47th Company scored 20 1-2 points, and the 19th Company 7 1-2. Sergt. F. G. Essenger is credited with running 100 yards in 10 1-5 seconds, and in the running high jump Capt. J. A. Wagoner, cleared five feet two inches. Pvt. W. D. Haseltine in the running broad jump cleared eighteen feet 6 3-4 inches.

From Pittsburgh, Pa., comes the news that Catholics who believe that the honors being bestowed on the memory of John Paul Jones as the father of the American Navy really belong to Commodore "Jack" Barry, will hold a mass meeting on Sunday, June 20, to convince the general public of the truth of their claim. A petition is to be prepared and forwarded to President Roosevelt by the Catholics setting forth the claims of their hero.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., who, as stated on page 1075 of this issue, will attend the September maneuvers of the French army, will be accompanied by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. Besides these officers Capt. Daniel Moore, Art. Corps, and probably Capt. Grote Hutchison, of the General Staff, and one other officer not yet named.

It is expected at the War Department that the record of the court-martial in the case of Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th Inf., on the first set of charges preferred against that officer, will be received from the court in the next few days. The Department has been informed by telegraph that the papers in the case have been forwarded to Washington, and it is known that the sentence is dismissal at least.

F. P. B. Sands, who claims a commission on Holland submarines sold to Russia, has obtained an order from Justice McCall, of New York, requiring the Holland Company to furnish him with information concerning the terms of their contract with the Russian Government, so that he can frame his complaint in a suit against them. It is expected that the Holland Company will appeal from this decision.

The War Department will publish next week the annual recruiting order. The Department has selected the sixty-odd officers who will be detailed for recruiting for the next year and their names will be announced to the Service in a few days.

A silver bell will be presented to the U.S.S. *Missouri* by citizens of Missouri at Old Point Comfort, Va., Saturday, June 3.



## MEMORIAL DAY PARADES.

Memorial Day was becomingly celebrated at posts of the U.S. Army, and in cities of the United States wherever National or State troops were stationed, these joining with the veterans of the G.A.R. in honoring departed soldiers. At naval stations and on board Navy ships also the day was suitably observed.

The biggest celebration was in New York city, where National and State forces acted as escort to the fast-thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. In Manhattan the parade was reviewed by Lieutenant Governor Bruce on Riverside Drive at Eighty-ninth street, Mr. Bruce being accompanied by members of the Governor's staff, with the Old Guard, in command of Major S. Ellis Briggs, acting as escort. The military forming the escort to the Grand Army passed as follows: Co. F, 8th U.S. Inf., Capt. E. Bell, and Lieut. A. La R. Christie, marching in fine shape; U.S. Naval Brigade, in command of Lieut. H. F. Bryan, U.S.N., of the Alabama. This consisted of several companies of marines in khaki uniforms, and four companies of blue jackets from the Alabama and Tacoma. They were a serviceable-looking body and received an ovation all long the route. The National Guard, in command of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, followed, and all the organizations made a fine appearance. The 7th Regiment made the best appearance among the foot troops, and the 71st and 12th Regiments, in passing the reviewing stand, made the next best appearance as to fronts and distances. The 1st Battery with its guns in the best possible order, also made an "impressive appearance." Quite a number of staff officers of regiments it was observed, were badly in need of instruction in riding.

The troops in the column were the following: Squadron A, Major O. B. Bridgman, with its mounted band, attracting a great deal of attention; 22d Engineers, Col. F. Bartlett, parading twelve companies; 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel. Dr. Fuchs, of the battery, was hurt by his horse stumbling and kicking him in the mouth. He had his wounds dressed in a hurry, and joined the battery before it arrived at the reviewing point.

First Brigade, Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Co., Signal Corps, Capt. O. Erlandsen, as escort to General Smith, and making a noteworthy appearance; 7th Regiment, Col. D. Appleton, twenty companies, with fine band, and receiving liberal applause; 69th Regiment, Col. E. Duffy, nine companies, with its band playing a very dead air, instead of its usual inspiring music—the 69th got plenty of applause; 9th Regiment, Col. W. F. Morris, twelve companies; 12th Regiment, Col. George R. Dyer, twelve companies. The band played an excellent marching air as it passed the stand; 71st Regiment, Col. W. G. Bates, twelve companies, receiving liberal applause; 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, Comdr. W. B. Franklin, organized as a naval brigade, also received liberal applause.

Various Grand Army Posts, United Spanish War Veterans, Regular Army and Navy Union, Cadet companies, and independent French and Italian organizations followed, the latter in uniform, embodying all the colors of the rainbow. One of the most picturesque features of the parade were the little fellows from the Hebrew Sheltering Arms Society, attired in Army, Navy, Rough Riders, Zouave and Continental uniforms.

In Brooklyn the parades were reviewed by President Roosevelt on Eastern Parkway. He was escorted by Squadron C, of the N.G.N.Y. First came Co. B, 8th U.S. Inf., Capt. F. H. Sargent, in olive drab Service uniform, making an excellent appearance. It was followed by a battalion of U.S. Marines and Blue jackets, in command of Capt. A. W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., which was applauded loudly all along the route.

The National Guard troops, in command of General James McLeer, were next in the column. These consisted of the 2d Company of the Signal Corps, Capt. E. Bigelow, jr.; 47th Regiment, Col. J. G. Eddy; 14th Regiment, Col. A. L. Kline; 23d Regiment, Col. W. A. Stokes; 13th Regiment, in command of Lieut. Col. G. D. Russell; 3d Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin, and the 2d Naval Battalion, Comdr. R. P. Forsheew. In appearance, the honors were shared by the 13th and 23d Regiments, although the former had the largest turn out. The 3d Battery, with its Colt automatic guns, excited much interest. The Grand Army Posts, United Spanish War Veterans, and other organizations followed.

Up in the Bronx, the 8th Regiment, Col. J. M. Jarvis, and the 2d Battery, Captain Wilson, paraded as escort to the G.A.R. there, and received well-deserved applause from the crowds along the route for their excellent appearance.

## HENRY WARNER SLOCUM.

Brooklyn has done well in building a monument to Henry Warner Slocum, a man who won equal honors in civil and in military life. Graduated at West Point in 1852 and resigning in 1856 to engage in the practice of law, after a brief term in the Army, during which he served in the Seminole War, he returned to the Army when the country demanded his services. As colonel of the 27th New York Volunteers, Slocum participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was severely wounded. Commissioned as brigadier general Aug. 9, 1861, he took a prominent part in McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, rendering important service at Williamsburg, where his conduct was described as "admirable" and with the division he commanded at Gaines's Mills, at Glendale and Malvern Hill.

Promoted to major general of Volunteers, July 4, 1862, Slocum was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, and at South Mountain and Antietam. Assigned to the command of the 12th Army Corps he took an active part at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg, where he commanded the right wing of Meade's army and contributed largely to the national victory. In April, 1864, he was in command of the district of Vicksburg, succeeded in the following August to the command of the 20th Corps and taking an active part in Sherman's campaign against Atlanta, which city he was the first to enter. He followed the fortunes of Sherman in his march to the sea, in command of the left wing of his army, in the invasion of the Carolinas, and so on to the surrender of Johnston and the final disbandment of the armies at Washington.

Declining an appointment of colonel in the Regular Army, Slocum in 1865 returned to the practice of the law, making his home in Brooklyn. Here he held various civil offices, serving three terms in Congress, as presidential elector, as one of the commissioners of the Brooklyn Bridge, etc.

Speaking of Slocum's assignment to the command of the left wing of his army when he was thirty-seven years

old, General Sherman describes him as then a comparatively young man, but an educated and experienced soldier fully competent to the command. This he was, as well as a high-minded, honorable gentleman who won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Brooklyn has had no citizen more worthy of honor.

The statue of Slocum which was dedicated on Memorial Day, President Roosevelt making the address, is a figure of bronze by MacMonnies and of heroic size. Mounted on a high pedestal it presents a striking appearance. The right hand holds a sword aloft and in the left are the reins restraining the impatient charger. The gaze of the general is fixed on the distance, and into the whole bearing of the figure the sculptor has endeavored to throw an expression of combined eagerness and grim purpose such as animated Slocum when engaged in battle. Of the General's children, one son, Henry W. Slocum, of Manhattan, and a daughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, of Washington, wife of Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., were present at the unveiling. Clarence R. Slocum, another son, is United States Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

We recall a conversation with General Slocum which gives some hint as to the character of the man. Speaking of the battle of Chancellorsville, General Slocum said that the night before that fatal engagement General Hooker came into his tent and said:

"Slocum, that army of Lee is my meat and drink; God Almighty cannot take them out of my hand to-morrow."

"I make no great pretensions to piety," added General Slocum, "but that speech made my flesh crawl."

The weakness and indecision Hooker showed on the day of the battle was a fitting corollary to the blasphemous self-confidence which preceded it. Slocum was as modest as Hooker was boastful and showed none of that disposition to offensive self-assertion which obscured the brilliant qualities of "fighting Joe."

## OUR OLDEST SOLDIER.

Veterinarian John Tempany, 9th Cav., stationed at Fort Riley, Kans., has the distinction of having entered the Service earlier than any officer on the active list. Although he is sixty-six years old and has passed through the vicissitudes and dangers that active service in the field entails, he has been without ache or pain and has never been on the sick report throughout his entire service. His figure is as erect as that of a man of forty. On his first enlistment in 1858 he went from the old mounted recruiting rendezvous at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., by boat from New York via the Isthmus and the Pacific, the Columbia River and then overland. He helped build the post, which was constructed of logs, and within a year rose successively to corporal, sergeant and acting quartermaster sergeant of the post. He was in several engagements against the Snake Indians, and in 1861 with his regiment, was ordered East "for the war." In the Army of the Potomac Sergeant Tempany followed the fortunes of McClellan, Hooker, Burnside and Meade. At Fredericksburg he was in charge of the transportation of the pontoons that were laid across the river in front of the town and which cost so many lives in the laying. After the battle of Antietam, in which he was engaged, Sergeant Tempany was discharged at City Point, in 1863, was engaged in business with his father in the city of New York until 1867, when he re-entered the Service and for four years he served at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., as a private and acting veterinary surgeon. Discharged in 1872 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he was offered and accepted the appointment of junior veterinary surgeon of the 7th Cavalry. The Ku Klux agitation was then at its height and in company with Troops K and L of the 7th, he went to Yorkville, S.C., for duty. At that time Col. E. S. Godfrey, now in command at Fort Riley, was a first lieutenant in Troop K and the present commissary general, John F. Weston, a first lieutenant and in command of Troop L. After a year and a half of anything but pleasant duty, for the feeling in the South was still very bitter against the North and the blue uniform anything but welcome, the entire regiment was ordered to Fort Abraham Lincoln, N.D.

In the same year Doctor Tempany accompanied Major Reno on the expedition which surveyed the Canadian boundary, the men working alternately with the British troops in the surveying of the 49th parallel. While on this duty the doctor was appointed senior veterinary of the regiment, vice Hunsinger, killed by Indians. It was in the summer of this year that ten troops of the 7th Cavalry and two companies of the 17th Infantry, under the command of the famous Custer, left Fort Abraham Lincoln for the purpose of throwing open the Black Hills for settlement. Dr. Tempany was in charge of the expedition's transportation, which included 200 six-mule and numerous four-mule teams and other vehicles, carrying supplies sufficient for the command for a period of two months. Two prospectors accompanied the troops and the first gold that created the Black Hills craze was discovered by those men on the ground now occupied by Custer City. For the two years following Dr. Tempany with his regiment was engaged in guarding emigrant trains from the redman, which brought on frequent fights, for the Indian was strong in those days.

In 1875 the doctor resigned to engage in business in Minnesota. In 1879 he again accepted an appointment as veterinary surgeon, this time with the 9th Cavalry, which he joined at Santa Fe, New Mexico. From that time until the present he has followed the vicissitudes of the 9th over the length and breadth of the land. In 1898, at Tampa, Fla., he was made chief veterinary of the Army and was placed in charge of all Government stock at that point. There is but one officer on the active list of the Army who entered the Service as early as 1858 and that officer is Col. James Regan, commanding the 9th Infantry, now on duty in the Philippines. Colonel Regan entered the Service ten days later than Veterinarian Tempany.

## SECRETARY MORTON'S RESIGNATION.

The following correspondence relative to Hon. Paul Morton's retirement has been given out from the White House:

"May 31, 1905. My Dear Mr. President: I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of the Navy, and hope that you will accept it, to take effect July 1, 1905. Business opportunities now present themselves to me which, in justice to myself and my family, I cannot fail to take advantage of. I have keenly enjoyed the work in the Navy Department, and I want to thank you for the great consideration you have always shown me. I shall always consider it a great honor to have been identified with your administration. With assurances of my highest regard, I remain, very sincerely yours, Paul Morton."

"White House, Washington, June 1, 1905. My Dear Mr. Secretary: In accepting your resignation I wish to

thank you for yielding to my wishes by remaining so long in the Cabinet. When I asked you to enter the public service I knew the sacrifice that it would entail, and you at that time stated positively that you could not remain in the Cabinet more than a few months, and would have to leave on March 4. I thank you for having, however, reluctantly, agreed with me that it was your duty to round out an entire year of service. Your leaving is a cause of sincere regret to every man interested in the United States Navy; and I do not know an officer or man of that Navy who fails to share in that regret. I cannot state too strongly my appreciation of the services you have rendered, or the high standard you have consistently maintained, and the way in which you have kept the Navy, both in its personnel and material, up to the standard. Your work has been emphatically work for the entire nation; and I congratulate our people that they are able to get such a type of public servant. With all good wishes for your future, believe me, faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

## CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

Of Charles J. Bonaparte, who has been chosen to succeed Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy, the New York Tribune says: "The selection of Mr. Bonaparte will prove a surprise to many of the leaders of the Republican party, and may be an unwelcome appointment to some politicians, although the majority have learned to respect the rugged honesty and fearless determination which are his chief characteristics. He is a man of abundant means, and will be in no way dependent on the meager remuneration of a Cabinet officer."

"In many respects Mr. Bonaparte is a man after the President's own heart, and their kindred interest in Civil Service reform brought them close together as far back as the '80's, when Mr. Roosevelt conceived an attachment for and acquired a confidence in the fighting Baltimore attorney which have since grown steadily."

"Ever since he was graduated from the Harvard Law School, in 1874, Mr. Bonaparte has been waging a fight for better municipal government, and has received hard blows and won some signal victories. In the campaign of last fall Mr. Bonaparte made a vigorous fight for the Republican ticket in Maryland, and when the ballots were counted it was found that he was the one successful Republican Presidential elector in that State. Now his entry into the Cabinet will make him the most prominent Republican in Maryland."

"For years Mr. Bonaparte was the leading spirit of the Baltimore Reform League, and he never hesitated to make enemies when the principles of reform were at stake. Although it cannot be found that Mr. Bonaparte has ever had any experience which specially qualifies him for the Navy portfolio, he is a brilliant lawyer and a man of great executive force, and it is intimated that greedy contractors who have to deal with the department in his administration and antiquated officials who may undertake the administration of bureaus will alike suffer great inconvenience."

"Charles J. Bonaparte was born in Baltimore on June 9, 1851. He is a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, once king of Westphalia and brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. The romantic story of his grandmother, the beautiful Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, has been told many times, although Mr. Bonaparte himself always depreciates any reference to his distinguished lineage. His fine old Baltimore home is noted for containing the most extensive collection of relics and souvenirs of the First Consul and Emperor of France in this country, and Secretary Bonaparte is expected to make a welcome addition to the official society of Washington."

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Helen Nicholson Cooke and Mr. Frederick Barbour were married at Washington, D.C., May 29, in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. The guests were numbered among the most intimate friends and relatives of the bridal couple. Small boys from St. Joseph's Orphanage were present in honor of the bridegroom, whose mother, Mrs. Barbour, is much interested in the orphanage and its charges, and is a liberal patroness. The bride, who is in mourning for her grandfather, the late Commodore Somerville Nicholson, U.S.N., wore a very becoming suit of violet cloth, a pleated skirt with long coat, with a large hat to match, trimmed with a violet plume. She carried an immense bouquet of lilies of the valley and delicate mauve orchids. She was given away by her uncle, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N. Mr. Leonard L. Nicholson acted as Mr. Barbour's best man, and little Marguerite Barbour attended the bride. Among the guests were Mrs. Bulmer, the bride of Lieutenant Bulmer, U.S.N.; her sister, Mrs. Maus, and Mrs. James G. Blaine. Mr. Barbour, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Barbour, one of the old families of the District, took his bride directly to New York, where they will make their home.

Mr. Charles I. McCaskey, son of Brigadier General McCaskey, U.S.A., was married at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 22, to Miss Selden Fant, of Holly Springs, Miss.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Brown, daughter of Capt. S. J. Brown, of Annapolis, to Lieut. Edward C. Kalbfus, U.S.N.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Pearl Sabin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Sabin, to Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th U.S. Inf.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mary Blair Sharpe and Capt. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, U.S.A. Miss Sharpe is the daughter of the late Rev. J. Henry Sharpe, D.D., of Philadelphia, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Clarke, of Bryn Mawr, at whose home the wedding will take place.

Miss Katherine J. Subert announces her engagement to Comdr. C. M. McCormick, U.S.N., the wedding to take place at the bride's home in Middletown, W. Va., June 6.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Packer, of Burlington, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosina Ivins Packer, to Lieut. Walter M. Hunt, U.S.N.

Miss Mary Blair Sharpe was married, at Bryn Mawr, Pa., June 1, 1905, to Capt. George Montgomery, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

Miss Elizabeth Larned, of Summit, N.J., a sister of Mr. William A. Larned, national lawn tennis champion, and herself a clever tennis and golf player, was married in Orange, N.J., May 30, to Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy, U.S.N. The marriage was very quietly celebrated, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Walker Gwynne, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church. Summit is Miss



Larned's native place, and she has been living there recently with her father, Mr. William Z. Larned, president of the First National Bank. Much of the time for the last three years she has spent in traveling.

On Wednesday, June 7, will be solemnized the marriage of Mrs. Jessie Dickinson Lyman and Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th U.S. Cav. The ceremony will take place at the home of Mrs. Lyman's father, Mr. Edward Dickinson, in Omaha, Neb. The cards are limited to the relatives and a few intimate friends. "Mrs. Lyman is one of Omaha's popular and most charming society women," writes a correspondent. "Aside from her social fascinations she is a brilliant musician. Lieutenant Karnes has been in Omaha only a short time as an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Theodore J. Wint. He has been a favorite and it is much regretted by their friends at Fort Crook and in Omaha that after a honeymoon spent abroad they will go to Fort Meade, S.D., where Lieutenant Karnes will join his regiment, the 6th Cavalry."

Miss Laura W. Barrett, daughter of George W. Barrett, water register, was married at Malden, Mass., May 30, to Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 26th U.S. Inf., of Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Benjamin H. Bailey, of the Westford Unitarian Church. Miss Susannah Rich was maid of honor, and the Misses Charlotte Rich and Grace W. Field, of Denver, were bridesmaids. Ensign J. H. Furse, U.S.N., acted as best man.

Miss Lucile Grant Dent, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John C. Dent, was married to Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, 24th U.S. Inf., in Chicago, Ill., on June 1. The ceremony took place at the home of Miss Dent's grandparents, Gen. and Mrs. Loyd Wheaton. Miss Alice Fessenden, of Highland Park; Miss Lillian Wagner, of Lafayette, Ind.; Miss Mary Adair, of St. Paul, and Miss Cecile Le Jeune were the bridesmaids. Dr. Clarence Loyd Wheaton, uncle of the bride, was Lieutenant Burt's best man. Lieut. and Mrs. Burt went directly to Fort Harrison, Mont., where the bridegroom's regiment is stationed.

Judge and Mrs. Joseph B. Gault, of Jefferson City, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Hickman, 1st Cav. The wedding will take place June 14, 1905.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. W. R. Boggs, wife of Gen. W. R. Boggs, died at Winston-Salem, N.C., on Tuesday, May 30. General Boggs was a graduate of the U.S.M.A. in the same class with General Schofield, and subsequently became chief of staff in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate Service. His wife was the daughter of Col. John Symington, of Baltimore, whose family, like that of her husband, has been closely identified with both the Army and the Navy. Three nephews now in the Service are Captain Butt, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Lieut. John Symington, of the Army, and Lieut. Powers Symington, of the U.S. Navy. Mrs. Boggs was also a first cousin of Gen. George Pickett, of the Confederacy, and Major William D. McCaw, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

The remains of the late Brig. Gen. Alfred T. Smith, U.S.A., who died in Buffalo, N.Y., May 23, were interred in Forest Lawn Cemetery at that place on May 28, with military honors. The military escort consisted of Brig. Gen. Pettibone and staff of the 4th Brigade, N.G.N.Y.; Co. M, 3d Battalion, 1st U.S. Infantry, in command of Captain Buffington; the 65th Regiment, National Guard, in command of Brigadier General Welch, and the 74th Regiment, National Guard, in command of Brigadier General Fox. All along the line of march, both to and from the cemetery, the streets were thronged. The local G.A.R. posts turned out in a body and paid a tribute to the dead general by standing with heads uncovered as the cortege passed. The G.A.R. men were in Porter avenue, from West avenue to the Circle. The Spanish War Veterans also paid a last tribute to the dead. The usual volleys were fired at the grave. Previous to the procession funeral services were held in the Niagara Hotel, where the body had lain in state for three days. The Rev. Cameron J. Davis, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, officiated.

Mary Leonora Mintonye, eldest daughter of the late William L. Mintonye, naval constructor, U.S.N., retired, and Mary L. Mintonye, died suddenly on Saturday, May 27, 1905, at her late residence, 1244 Dean street, Brooklyn, N.Y. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Gilbert S. King and Mrs. David Peacock, widow of Lieutenant Peacock, U.S.N.

Capt. Henry J. May, U.S.A., retired, died on May 25 at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. E. D. Sinks, of El Paso, Tex. When the Spanish-American War broke out Captain May was in the Ohio State legislature. He enlisted in the Volunteers and was made captain of the 2d Ohio Infantry and later became major and paymaster of Volunteers. In June, 1899, Captain May was mustered out, but was appointed again as captain and quartermaster of Volunteers and later was appointed into the Regular Army, to the same position. Captain May retired in 1903 on account of failing health and since that time he and Mrs. May have made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Sinks, of El Paso.

Mr. I. R. Maus, father of Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, U.S.A., deputy surgeon general, died at his residence, Rockville, Md., May 28, 1905. He was born Dec. 12, 1812, and was going on ninety-three years old. He was a son of the father of Col. M. P. Maus, of the 20th U.S. Infantry, now in the Philippines.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Joseph Edward West, U.S.N., attached to the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., committed suicide May 28 by shooting himself through the head. No cause is given for the act. His home was in Canning, Nova Scotia. He had a good record.

Asst. Naval Constr. Joseph E. McDonald, U.S.N., died at Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., May 29. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Naval Academy from Illinois Sept. 7, 1888, and was commissioned an assistant naval constructor July 1, 1902, subject to examination, and has been on sick leave at Fort Bayard for some time.

A man wearing the uniform of a first lieutenant in the United States Army, with the cap and red cross sleeve mark of the Medical Corps, was arrested in New York city, May 27, on a charge of larceny. He gave the name of Harry Davis, but the police say he has also three other names, C. Quagliarella, W. W. Spencer and Michael Angelo. The arrested man was supposed to be looking for recruits.

#### PERSONALS.

Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., has arrived in London, England, from Washington.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., is passing a few days at the Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D.C.

A son, Roger McGrew Bury, was born to the wife of Lieut. Fred Bury, 23d U.S. Inf., at Marion, Ind., May 19.

A son, Wilson Landess Newman, was born to the wife of Capt. Wm. Newman, 1st U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., May 30.

A son, Malvern Hill Barnum, jr., has been born to the wife of Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, 8th U.S. Cav., at Fort McKinley, P.I., May 26.

Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. and the Misses Scott at their home, 1729 De Sales street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. J. R. Clagett, and Miss Clagett, who have been in Washington, D.C., for the past winter, leave the first part of June for West Point, where they will spend the summer.

General and Mrs. Chaffee left Washington, May 29, for three weeks' visit to West Point and Highland Falls, N.Y. They will be accompanied by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan, U.S.N.

Comdr. W. A. Marshall, U.S.N., has returned from the Asiatic Station, where he has been on duty, and sailed from New York on steamer Etruria on Saturday, May 27, on leave, which he will spend abroad.

Mrs. H. C. Merriam and daughter, Maude, will leave Bryn Mawr on Monday and join Major Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., retired, in Portland, Me., where they will occupy their cottage at Prout's Neck for the summer.

Mrs. Beckwith, widow of General Beckwith, U.S.A., and Miss Beckwith have left Washington, D.C., for Casanova, N.Y., where they will pass the summer, and will be joined by Mrs. Fox, wife of Comdr. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N.

It is understood that Lieut. Comdr. John M. Orchard, who has made such an excellent record as executive officer of the Missouri, will, when his cruise is up, be succeeded by Lieut. Comdr. Frank K. Hill, who has been navigator of the Missouri ever since she was in commission.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Roe on May 31 gave a dinner for Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., at Pine Terrace, their country house at Highland Falls, N.Y. Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Mills and several Army officers and their wives from West Point were present.

Mrs. Hatfield, wife of Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., is the guest of General Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie at "The Rochambeau," Washington, D.C., while the "headquarters" is being arranged at Fort Myer, Va. Colonel Hatfield will receive a warm welcome from his friends at the Capital.

The French Ambassador, Mr. Jusserard, at Washington, D.C., took to the State Department a letter from President Loubet, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from President Roosevelt announcing the termination of Gen. Horace Porter's mission to France as United States Ambassador. President Loubet's reply, it was stated, spoke very highly of Ambassador Porter's service.

George B. McClellan Garrison 77, Army and Navy Union, of which J. W. Smith is commander, meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the armory of the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., at 56 West 56th street, New York city. It is in a prosperous condition, with continual additions to its membership from those who have been honorably discharged from the Army and Navy.

Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., will deliver a lecture at the 5th Regiment armory, Baltimore, on the evening of June 2, on "The Care of Property" and "How to Prepare Rations." The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Non-commissioned Officers' Association, and the subject has been selected with a view to instruction for the coming encampment of the Maryland National Guard. Captain Baird is the officer of the Regular Army detailed to Maryland on the Governor's staff to instruct the militia.

In speaking of the orders detaching Major H. W. Hovey, U.S.A., from duty at the Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., on Sept. 7 next, the Waterbury Record says: "The many friends of Major Hovey, who has been at the head of the military department at Norwich University, will regret to learn that he is to be transferred at the end of this school year. He has done efficient work for Norwich University, and has raised the standard of the college. Continued success to him is the best wishes of The Record and in this we voice the sentiment of all who have had the pleasure of knowing Major Hovey."

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending May 31, were the following: Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, U.S.N.; Mrs. C. P. George, three children and maid; Mrs. H. W. Hubbell and Miss Hubbell, Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Duncan; Asst. Surg. J. N. Force, U.S. Coast Survey; Mrs. P. T. Woodfin, Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.; Capt. W. J. Glasgow, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. R. Murtagh, U.S.A.; Major F. W. Hess, U.S.A.; Capt. W. M. Whitman, U.S.A.; Capt. B. W. Dunn, U.S.A.; Surg. Geo. Pickrell, U.S.N.; Major Moses Harris, U.S.A.; Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., and Lieut. Geo. J. Holden, U.S.A.

"One of the most delightful house-parties of the season," writes a correspondent at the Presidio, "was given last week by Mrs. Markley, wife of Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf., now stationed at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal. The guests were Miss Patterson, Miss Feibiger, the Misses Lorina, Miss Scully, Miss Brown and Miss E. V. Morris. A concert was given the second evening of their stay in their honor. A luncheon, at which Mrs. R. S. Armstrong was the guest of honor, also the Misses Fassetts, was given by Mrs. Markley. Tennis, walks, and a launch party were enjoyed by all and it was with the deepest regret that the visit came to an end."

No capital in Europe contains as many American veteran officers as Paris, writes a correspondent. There is quite a legion of them there at present. Among them may be mentioned Rear Admirals Charles O'Neill, Silas Casey, J. C. Watson, T. F. Jewell and Comdr. F. M. Barber, U.S.N., all retired; Gens. H. C. Young, of Ohio; F. J. Parsons, E. F. Winslow and J. H. Bailey, all U.S.V.; Col. T. A. Dodge and George Earl Church; Lieut. Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, late ensign, U.S.N., in the Civil War; Majors J. M. Burke, H. A. Huntington and Henry Van der Weyde. A noted Confederate officer is Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal. All of the above are veterans of the Civil War or Spanish-American War; some of both.

Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, accompanied by her grandson, Mr. F. C. Van Vliet, left Washington, D.C., on June 1 for Shrewsbury, N.J.

The friends of Mrs. Skerrett, widow of Admiral Skerrett, U.S.N., are glad to hear that she is slowly recovering from her recent illness.

Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., has returned to his home, 1730 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bromwell have left Washington, D.C., for Mackinac Island, Mich., where the latter with her two young children will pass most of the summer.

Mrs. Louis Thompson Morris and her daughter, Mrs. Washington Sherwood Delgado, after a very delightful visit West, have returned to their home, 526 Lincoln Drive, Germantown, Pa.

Capt. J. D. Adams, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the Olympia, at present on the North Atlantic Station in Southern waters. He will sail from New York about June 7 and will relieve Capt. H. G. O. Colby, of the Olympia.

Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson, with Miss Nannie Williamson, will pass the summer at the Chevy Chase Inn, near Washington, D.C. Miss Williamson will spend the summer as usual at North Hatley, Canada.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, U.S.V., late ensign, U.S.N., who has been making the Grand Hotel, Paris, his headquarters during the last few months, contemplates removing his domicile from London to Paris permanently during the coming winter.

Dr. William Cummings Fisher, of New York city, and late dental surgeon, U.S.A., sails, June 7, for London, where he will spend two years studying. Doctor Fisher's address will be 39 Upper Brook street, Grosvenor square, London, England.

Mrs. Dessie Morris Corwine and her daughter, Miss Corwine, have sailed for London, England, where Miss Corwine's wedding will take place June 7 to Paymr. Walter Wallis, of the Royal navy. Miss Corwine is a niece of the late Lieut. Col. Louis Thompson Morris, 4th U.S. Cav.

Capt. William S. Guignard, U.S.A., Military Attaché at the United States Embassy in Paris, sailed from New York on May 27 on the American Line steamer Philadelphia. Capt. S. A. Cloman, 23d Inf., General Staff, sailed on the same day on the Red Star Liner Kroonland.

Lieutenant Commander Sims, U.S.N., who arrived at London, England, May 7, having fractured his collarbone during the trip, has so far recovered as to be able to take up the commission to obtain information regarding gunnery, target practice, etc., with which he was entrusted by the Navy Department. Commander Sims, who is inspector of target practice, was to visit Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham dockyards this week.

Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, commissary general, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., on an investigating tour, during which he will visit St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Riley, Denver and Chicago. The object of the trip is to find out in what respect, if any, there may be improvements in the system of purchasing meat, flour, and other supplies for the Army in the Philippines. At Fort Riley, General Weston will make an inspection of the school for bakers and the newly established school for cooks.

The firm of Gardner and Cox, of New York city, naval architects, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and Messrs. Irving Cox, E. A. Stevens, Daniel H. Cox and Edwin A. Stevens, jr., have formed the firm of Cox and Stevens, consulting engineers, naval architects, marine engineers, yacht and vessel brokers, with offices in the Morris building, Broad and Beaver streets, New York city. Mr. Daniel H. Cox, of the firm, is a graduate of the U.S.S. Naval Academy, and resigned from the Navy as an assistant naval constructor last year to take up private business.

The detachment from the Boston Navy Yard of Capt. George H. Kearny, U.S.N., after a service there of more than five years, will be deeply regretted by the officers and their families at that yard, and also by Captain Kearny himself. Captain Kearny has, by his skill and ability as head of the Department of Steam Engineering at the Boston Navy Yard, made himself as nearly indispensable as it is possible for any officer to be at a shore station. Captain Kearny goes to the New York Navy Yard, succeeding Capt. J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N., who retired from the active list by operation of law some time since. Captain Kearny has been relieved by Capt. William S. Moore, U.S.N., whose native city is "The Hub."

"Whether the wives of military and naval officers are more prone than the majority of women to acquire skill in the use of firearms, statistics fail to show, though it would not be surprising if such were the case," says Leslie's Weekly. "However that may be, the wife of at least one officer of the Navy, viz., Ensign John W. Timmons, has gained considerable reputation as an expert pistol shot. The lady referred to, Mrs. Adelle Fairbanks Timmons, is the daughter of Vice-President Fairbanks. She finds great delight in shooting at a mark with a revolver, and as her sight is keen and her nerves steady, she has become so skilful that few men excel her in handling the weapon. Some time ago Mrs. Timmons's name came before the public for reasons highly creditable to her as a woman and wife. Ensign Timmons, then connected with the battleship Kearsarge, was stricken with typhoid fever while visiting a town in Italy. Mrs. Timmons hastened to his bedside and nursed him until he recovered. But for a year thereafter the ensign's health was delicate and exacted watchful attention from his good helpmate."

Medical Director Remus C. Persons, U.S.N., in charge of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., has made himself so popular that the Business Men's Association, of Portsmouth, Va., appointed a committee of representative citizens to prepare a petition asking the Secretary of the Navy that the doctor be allowed to remain in Portsmouth. In referring to the matter, the Portsmouth Star says: "Dr. Persons has been most kindly disposed toward the people of Portsmouth, and he has beautified and taken a personal interest in the hospital grounds, which take the place of a public park for the people of this city. He has, moreover, urged improvements that will add to the attractiveness of the city as well as to its importance. The entrance that he has urged should be constructed on the Park avenue side of the hospital grounds will enhance the beauty of that section and the enlargement of the hospital, which also has hearty endorsement, will increase the importance of the port. If the Business Men's Association does nothing else in the next five years but keep Dr. Persons here it will be worth while."



A son was born to the wife of Capt. H. E. Cloke, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y., May 24.

Dr. Alexander Magruder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Magruder will pass the summer at their country place near Frederick, Md.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., at Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1905.

Mrs. and Miss Davis, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Davis, U.S.N., who have been abroad all winter, have returned to New York.

The U.S.S. Eagle, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick, is doing excellent work surveying the coasts of the Island of Haiti (and San Domingo).

Mrs. Paul Morton and Miss Pauline Morton will sail June 10 for Europe. They will spend most of their time in England, Paris and Carlsbad.

Mrs. Moore, widow of Brig. Gen. James E. Moore, is the guest of Mrs. George T. Marge, at 1529 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

Dr. A. Hamilton Robnett, brother of Paymr. John D. Robnett, U.S.N., was graduated from George Washington (formerly Columbian) University, in Washington, on May 29.

Miss Susette Williams, daughter of Bishop Williams, of Michigan, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Major John Biddle, U.S.A., and Miss S. D. Biddle, at 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. William Lee Karnes, U.S.A., will be married next week at the home of the bride's parents in Omaha, Neb., to Mrs. Jesse Dickinson Lyman. The happy couple will sail June 10 for a trip abroad.

Mrs. Almy, widow of Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N., and Miss Almy will leave Washington, D.C., on June 12 for Blue Ridge Summit, Md., where they will pass several weeks before going to Narragansett Pier, R.I., for the summer.

Gen. J. G. Tilford and Mrs. Tilford, who have been passing the winter with Capt. G. H. Cameron's family at Fort Riley, have left for New York city, and will open their summer home, Tilford Lodge, at Fisher's Island, N. Y., on June 2.

Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the torpedo boat destroyer Worden at Norfolk, Va., May 24. His guests were: Mrs. Bradley, Miss Madeleine Oldfield Bradley, of Washington, and Lieut. Traut, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. William S. Cowles, brother-in-law and sister of the President, returned to Washington, May 29, and were entertained in the White House, having come down from their summer place, where Captain Cowles is spending a short vacation.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., has announced that he will sail from Portland, Me., June 15, for New York, to procure supplies. About July 1 he expects to start on his North Pole expedition on the steamer Roosevelt, which is practically completed.

Capt. A. W. Lewis, late of the Boer army, who served under General Cronje, on June 1, had as his guests at a box party at the Boer war spectacle at Brighton Beach, New York, the officers of the Navy and their families stationed at the New York Navy Yard.

At the recent banquet tendered to President Roosevelt at the Iroquois Club in Chicago while he was returning from his hunting trip, in speaking of Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., President Roosevelt said: "Captain Andrews is one of the most gallant men that I have ever seen."

Admiral Birileff, of the Russian navy, who left Cronstadt on May 25 for Vladivostok, where he was to assume the general command of the Russian naval forces in the Far East, will, it is expected, return to St. Petersburg now that the fleet he was to assume direction has been wiped out by Togo.

Pay Director Charles H. Eldredge, U.S.N., and wife gave a charming musicale Thursday evening, May 25, at their home in Colonial avenue, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Eldredge's pure soprano voice was exceptionally sweet in the "Shadow Song" and the beautiful "Summer," by Chaminade. Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., and Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, U.S.N., were among the guests.

Confederate and Federal veterans marched together in the Memorial Day parade in Portsmouth, Va., May 30, which also was participated in by detachments of marines and sailors from the Norfolk Navy Yard. Following the decoration of the graves of the Confederate and Federal veterans there was a military mass at St. Paul's Catholic Church, with an oration later at the Naval Cemetery by Lieut. C. P. Shaw, U.S.N., retired.

On Saturday afternoon, May 27, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel boarded the steam launch Queen Bess, in Burlington, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Dodge, of New York. The party went to Plattsburg Barracks and returned in the evening. Sunday morning Mr. E. E. Carley, of New York, and his mother, arrived in Burlington, and Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., joined the party and the entire day was spent on the lake, also at Thompson's Point, where the party were the guests of C. E. Irving. On the return of the party Mr. and Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Carley were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, from Sunday evening until Monday evening, when they returned to New York.

The Thursday afternoon reception, held on board the Iowa, May 25, at Norfolk, Va., was enjoyed by a number of Norfolk and Portsmouth people and Navy officers. The ship's band on the forward turret afforded delightful music for the dancers. Refreshments were served in the wardroom. Among those present were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. P. H. Harrington, Miss Harrington, Capt. and Mrs. Wadhams, Capt. and Mrs. Tilley, Miss Tilley, Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Shaw, Miss Ruth Emery, Paymr. and Mrs. James S. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Madison, Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Koester, Misses Virginia and Grace Willis, Susie and Pauline Persons, Miss Helen Kinkaid, Lieutenant Price, Paymr. P. G. Kennard and Lieut. B. F. Hutchinson, U.S.N.

The annual meeting of the Commandery of the State of Wisconsin, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held in the City of Milwaukee, on Wednesday, May 3, 1905, Comdr. Arthur Holbrook presiding. The following officers-elect, who were present, were then invested: Commander, Irving M. Bean; junior vice-commander, Henry Niedecken; recorder, A. Ross Houston; registrar, Amos P. Foster; treasurer, Howard Greene; chancellor, Charles A. Pride; chaplain, Arthur L. Bumpus; council, Ferdinand A. Wilde, Bernard O'Reilly, George H. Chase, Joseph McC. Bell, jr. On motion of Companion F. C. Winkler, duly seconded: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of the Commandery of Wisconsin, that the Constitution

of the Order should be amended so as to enable all the sons of Companions of the First Class, Original, to be eligible to membership in this Order." Unanimously carried. Commander Irving M. Bean in the chair. After supper the paper of the evening was read by Companion Walter Kempster, 1st Lieutenant, 10th New York Cav. Subject: "Some Obscure Facts of Civil War Times." Speeches by Col. J. A. Watrous, Hon. George H. Noyes, Capt. George I. Robinson, Mr. W. White, and Col. H. P. Bird followed. The tenth quadrennial congress of the Order was held in Milwaukee May 31 and June 1. In the intervals of the business the visiting companies were entertained by members of the Wisconsin Commandery, who took them to visit the National Soldiers' Home, gave them a reception, and banquet and drove them to Lake Park and the Country Club.

Col. Henry W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, who has been retired for physical disability with the rank of brigadier general, joined the 7th New York State militia as a private in April, 1861, and in December of that year he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 40th New York Volunteer Infantry, being honorably mustered out in October, 1863. He was made a second lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, U.S.A., in 1867, and reached the grade of colonel in 1903. During the Civil War he participated in the battle at Tybee Island, Ga., was at the investment of Fort Pulaski, Ga., in the occupation of Fernandina and Jacksonville, and in the operations against Charleston, S.C., including the attack at Secessionville, James Island, S.C. He was volunteer aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. H. C. Wright, commanding the 3d Brigade, Sherman's division, expeditionary corps, to Port Royal, S.C., in November, 1861, and was aide-de-camp of Volunteers from December, 1861 until October, 1863. He was engaged during the campaign of May, June and July, 1863, in Maryland and Pennsylvania, including the battle of Gettysburg. In the summer of 1869 Colonel Hubbell was scouting against hostile Indians on the Republican river, his battery being equipped as Cavalry. In 1898 he was appointed colonel of the 201st New York Volunteer Infantry, and in 1899 he became a major in the 47th United States Volunteer Infantry.

## BATTLE OF THE KOREAN STRAITS.

### TOGO'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE

The Japanese Navy Department made the following announcement June 1, in regard to the battle with the Russians in the Korean Straits, which is reviewed elsewhere:

"Later reports from the different divisions of the fleet engaged in the naval battle of May 27 show as follows:—

"The Russian battleship Oslabia was heavily damaged in the early part of the fight on Saturday, going down at three o'clock in the afternoon.

"The first Russian vessel sunk was the battleship Sissoi Veliky.

"The armored cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff and Vladimir Monomakh, after being in the general engagement during the daytime, were still further damaged by torpedoes during attacks by night and were eventually completely disabled. They drifted into the vicinity of Tsu Islands, where they were discovered on Sunday morning (May 28) by the auxiliary cruisers Shilano, Yamato, Tainan, and Sado, which were about to capture them, but they all sank.

"The crews of our auxiliary cruisers rescued 915 of the crew of the sunken Russian ships.

"The battleship Navarin was torpedoed four times after sundown on Saturday (May 27) and sunk. The survivors of the Navarin's crew confirm the story of her destruction.

"The cruiser Nitaka discovered the Russian cruiser Svetlana at nine o'clock on Sunday morning in the vicinity of Chappany Bay and immediately attacked and sunk her. The commander of the Nitaka reports the fact.

"It is suspected that the Russian cruisers Almaz and Aurora were sunk by torpedoes on the night of May 27.

"The former report includes the statement that the Russian cruiser Jemtechug was sunk. As yet this remains unconfirmed, and the cruiser's name has been excluded from the revised list of Russian vessels destroyed.

"Judging from this and former reports, the enemy's main strength, consisting of eight battleships destroyed or captured, three armored cruisers, and three coast defense ships destroyed or captured, with the second class cruisers and other vessels destroyed, the enemy's fighting power is thus annihilated.

"Later reports show that during the night of May 27 our torpedo boats numbered thirty-four, thirty-five, and sixty-nine were sunk by the enemy's fire. Comrades rescued the majority of their crews. Besides the above, there was no damage worth reporting. No warship nor destroyer suffered any loss of fighting or navigating power.

"We anticipated a heavy loss of life, but find that our casualties were comparatively slight. They do not exceed 800 killed and wounded. The casualty reports will be rendered as speedily as possible in order to reassure families and friends.

"Nearly the whole strength of both combatants met in battle, and the area of the fighting was very wide."

### THE METHOD OF ATTACK

The captain of the Russian armored cruiser, Admiral Nakhimoff, now a prisoner, reports that they encountered the enemy suddenly and unexpectedly at 6 a.m., May 27, and ninety minutes after the firing began a shock was felt under his vessel and she went down, struck by a mine or torpedo, carrying a majority of her crew of 600 men. The long-range fire of the Japanese was deadly, and there was no chance to reply, because the Japanese had chosen their own range, which no Russian ship could equal.

Admiral Togo's vessels maneuvered with perfect precision, and soon the Russians were enfiladed, not in the ordinary sense, but in front and on both flanks. The scene is described as superbly terrible. The guns of nearly fifty warships were being fired, and now and again a crash was heard as the reports coincided. For a time the belligerents gave shot for shot, and through the conflict the fleets were on the move, but the Russians showed hesitation in their tactics and deviated from their original course and soon were in hopeless confusion, the Japanese circling about them and pouring in a terrible fire. Seeing their plight Admiral Togo demanded their surrender and they complied with the demand.

The fighting continued until sunset. The wind had now gone down and it was a glorious night. The Korean Sea, usually so rough, was now smooth and transparent in the blue darkness of the night. When darkness set in the Russians were still edging toward the north, but the

Japanese in horizontal lines lay across the enemy's bows, an effective barrier linked with guns.

At 8 p.m. the Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats went forward like a great cloud of locusts, covered by the fire of the larger vessels. The sea was swept by the pale tracks of innumerable searchlights. The work of the day was over, and the work of the night had begun. The night's work resulted in the sinking of the Emperor Alexander III., the Oslabia, the Navarin and three gunboats.

No rest was allowed the enemy. When Sunday dawned the Japanese fleet came to closer range, pressing the Russians to the northwest coast of Nagato. All day long the battle raged with unabated fierceness, but the Russians had no strategic position in which they could offer effective resistance.

Admiral Kamimura was sent southward with the deliberate purpose of beginning the battle with a small squadron. He, however, allowed the Russians to pass him. Then Rear Admiral Uriu broke in upon them from Iki Island and passed across the head of the third line, raking them again and again.

The submarines are declared by one correspondent to have been most effective, and a New Orleans despatch reports that they were under the direction of E. Morell, who for a number of years was electrical expert for the Holland Company. There is no positive information, however, as to the use of submarines.

### NOTES OF THE BATTLE

The surrendered officers of the Russian vessels have been released on parole. Admiral Rojestvensky, who was severely wounded and captured, was taken to Sasebo Naval Hospital. The Russian naval officers, while not attempting to conceal their admiration for Admiral Togo's superb tactics, say the Russian fleet made a fairly good showing until the flagship Kniaz Souvaroff was sunk and Admiral Rojestvensky was no longer able to command. It was then that the Russian lines were thrown into confusion, but nevertheless the fight continued for forty-eight hours.

Lieutenant Marble, the United States naval attaché at Tokio, Japan, has cabled the Navy Department that the Japanese government now admits that the Japanese navy had lost the following vessels prior to the big naval battle of last Saturday and Sunday in the Straits of Korea: The battleship Yashima, May 15, 1904; the cruiser Takasago, Dec. 12, 1904; the gunboat Oshima, May 18, 1904; the gunboat Atago, Nov. 6, 1904; one destroyer on May 6, 1904. These vessels are in addition to the three destroyers lost in the naval battle with the fleet under the command of Admiral Rojestvensky.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: "The report from Lieutenant Dournovo, of the torpedo boat destroyer Bravi, telling how that boat was disabled on the first day of the fight, and limped to Vladivostok through the midst of a hostile flotilla of destroyers, being obliged even to burn her woodwork to reach the harbor, awakens a gleam of satisfaction; and, though the Izumrud failed to reach Vladivostok, her destruction at the hands of her own crew is regarded with almost equal pleasure. The mainmast of the Bravi was lowered and the funnels painted white to disguise her character. The saddest note for St. Petersburg was struck by the destruction of the battleship Alexander III., which was manned by sailors of the guard and officered exclusively by men prominent in society and at court. Her crew served during the winter time as a regiment of the Guard, of which the Dowager Empress was honorary commander."

Deep resentment is felt at St. Petersburg at the naval officers who surrendered their ships instead of sinking them. No exact estimate of the number of Russians killed and wounded can be given, but it appears to be in the neighborhood of five thousand. Three thousand eight hundred naval prisoners had been landed at Nagasaki.

M. Lockroy, former French Minister of Marine, has addressed a letter to La Presse, of Paris, apropos to the destruction of the Russian Baltic fleet, in which he makes statements that seem almost incredible. He declares that he knew that when the fleet sailed from Libau for the Far East half the crews of the ships were men who until then had never seen the sea. There were many officers on board, he adds, who had received no naval training whatever, and he seriously alleges that many cavalry officers were hastily transferred from the army to the quarterdeck to fill vacancies. These statements, we repeat, are almost unbelievable, even if they do accord with Russian methods. We can conceive of nothing more overwhelmingly stupid than to place untrained officers in positions, even of subordinate authority, on a modern warship which, being perhaps the most highly-specialized assemblage of mechanical appliances in existence, calls for a personnel possessed of a technical training obtainable only by patient and long-continued study and practice.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., is quoted by the New York Sun as saying: "The Russians are not ready to admit that they are whipped, so the struggle must go on. This new reverse will rather tend to stir Russia to desperation, and therefore retard the approach of peace. Unless I am greatly mistaken later advices will disclose that every ship of Rojestvensky's squadron has been either destroyed or taken by the Japanese. They are wonderful gunners, those little yellow fellows." Discussing the marksmanship of the Japanese gunners with a visitor on board his ship a few days before, Rear Admiral Evans said: "They are the greatest in the world. They can hit the point of a pin." The admiral also called attention to the fact that the Japanese had, in the immediate vicinity of the Straits of Korea, the two most powerful torpedo stations in the world, from which they would send over two hundred torpedo boats within a radius of two hundred miles. "Officers of the fleet," he further says, "are surprised that Rojestvensky should take the course through the Straits instead of keeping out in the Pacific. It was expected that he would try to reach Vladivostok the safer way, and then make that his base of operations in the Straits of Korea against the Japanese. This would have enabled him to get away in case of a defeat. The New York Tribune suggests that this Russian fleet has at last learned the difference between real Japanese torpedo boats and Dogger Bank trawlers."

### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A careful study of Attorney General Moody's opinion as published, seems to divide it into three parts: First: The interpretation of Section 8 of the Personnel Act. This has been always so manifest that it is a source of wonder the Navy Department's interpretation was not upset almost as soon as promulgated.

Second: The interpretation of Section 9, as connected with Section 8. This interpretation would seem to be erroneous in the very essential particular that the average



vacancies caused by Section 8 when referred to by Section 9, become a series of detached vacancies. No retirements are to be forced "in the order of their rank." "The board is to select a sufficient number from the before-mentioned grades to cause the average vacancies enumerated in Section 8 of this Act."

The officers selected for retirement are limited in number in each grade. Therefore, if during any fiscal year, after deaths, resignations, dismissals have been counted, and after all applications for voluntary retirement have been exhausted, thirteen vacancies have not been caused above the grade of commander, for example, sufficient captains, not, however, to exceed five can be selected for retirement. If, however, twelve vacancies have occurred above the grade of commander, no captain can be selected for retirement, and so on through each grade.

Mr. Moody writes: "The purpose of this legislation is apparent." Some years ago in denying a certain contention made by the Navy Department, the Comptroller used these words: "The representations made to committees of Congress, or the opinions or beliefs of members of that body cannot be taken into consideration in interpreting the meaning of words used in law"; and he cited several cases, among others, *United States vs. Union Pacific R.R.*, 91, U.S. 72. Had it been intended to cause vacancies of not less than forty each year above the grade of junior lieutenant by certain retirements of the upper grades only, the law would have so stated it, and in very different phraseology from that used in Sections 8 and 9.

Third: The interpretation of the question concerning counting vacancies caused by the promotion of extra numbers. Here the meanings of the words extra numbers, promotions and vacancies, seem greatly confused. Lieutenant Chandler contends the Department included in the determination of vacancies as called for under Section 8, certain advancements caused by the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1901. This the Department says it did, and Mr. Moody says these advancements should not be counted.

As defined by the Act of March 3, 1901, an extra number is an officer that has been advanced in rank one or more numbers for service rendered in the war with Spain and then promoted to higher grade. In other words, no officer advanced in rank on any grade in the Service, becomes an extra number until promoted to the next grade above the one in which he was serving. This being the case, when an advanced officer is promoted to become an extra number, he creates a vacancy within the meaning of Section 8 in the grade he just left. At this time, the second part of the Act of 1901 comes into force and the vacancy existing in the higher grade and which could not be filled by the extra number just created, is filled by the officer next in rank on the grade below. How many vacancies have been produced in the grade from which the extra numbers have been promoted? One, two or three? Extra numbers, as causing vacancies in the grades from which they have been promoted never have been counted by the Department, as any Navy Register since 1901 clearly will show.

It is incomprehensible that the Department admitted doing what it never did. It seems to be owing to the confusion arising over an advanced officer and an extra number; the one affects the grade he left, the other affects no grade.

NIFTY.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 76, MAY 25, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Describes lands reserved for military purposes at Jolo, Jolo, P.I., as additions to the military reservation at that place, and also at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., so as to reserve for military purposes.

G.O. 77, MAY 27, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Describes properties reserved for military purposes situated in the City of Manila, P.I.

G.O. 78, MAY 31, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
I. All dummy cartridges of old design (for the U.S. magazine rifle, models of 1896 and 1898, and for the U.S. magazine carbine, model of 1898), distinguished by three rings around the shell in front of the flange, which are now in the possession of post ordnance officers or organizations, will be turned in to the nearest arsenal or ordnance depot.

Requisition will be made in accordance with the provisions of G.O. No. 5, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Jan. 21, 1903, for dummy cartridges of the latest design to replace those turned in.

The new dummy cartridge is tinned, provided with six longitudinal corrugations, and has three circular holes near the head end of alternate corrugations.

II. The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:  
Whereas, By an act of Congress which received Executive approval on Feb. 23, 1887, all officers or agents of the United States were as a matter of public policy forbidden, under appropriate penalties, to hire or contract out the labor of any criminals who might thereafter be confined in any prison, jail, or other place of incarceration for the violation of any laws of the Government of the United States of America;

It is hereby ordered, That all contracts which shall hereafter be entered into by officers or agents of the United States involving the employment of labor in the States composing the Union, or the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, contain a stipulation forbidding, in the performance of such contracts, the employment of persons undergoing sentences of imprisonment at hard labor which have been imposed by courts of the several States, Territories, or municipalities having criminal jurisdiction.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, May 18, 1905.  
By order of the Secretary of War:  
GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, Maj. Gen., A. C. of S.

CIR. 24, MAY 27, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Announces that the Danville National Bank of Danville, Ill., has been designated a depository of public moneys.

The following decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The words "pay proper" include all forms of compensation which may be described as pay, as distinguished from allowances. The twenty per cent. allowed by law to enlisted men for war service and for foreign service is computed on all forms of pay, including that for certificate of merit. [We omit the text.—Ed.]

### JOINT MANEUVERS.

G.O. 16, MAY 24, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.  
The following designations and assignments of umpires and observers are made in connection with the Joint Army and Navy Exercises to be held in the Artillery Districts of the Potomac, Baltimore and the Chesapeake, June 11 to 17, next:

### Umpires.

The Artillery District of the Potomac.—At the battle commander's station: Col. L. V. Caziarc, A.C.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Anderson, A.C. At the fire commander's station, first fire command: Major William M. Black, Engr. Corps; Capt. S. S. Jordan, A.C. At the fire commander's station, second fire command: Major J. C. Bush, A.C.; Capt. R. S. Granger, A.C. At the mine commander's station: Capt. Alston Hamilton, A.C.; Capt. F. W. Plisterer. The Artillery District of Baltimore.—At the battle commander's station: Major William E. Craighill, Engr. Corps; Capt. C. L. Phillips, A.C. At the fire commander's station, second fire command: Capt. Clement A. Flagler, Engr. Corps; 1st Lieut. H. H. Sheen, A.C. At the mine commander's station: Major C. W. Foster, A.C.; Capt. C. C. Carson, A.C. The Artillery District of the Chesapeake.—At the battle commander's station: Col. William Ennis, A.C.; Col. Walter Howe, A.C. At the fire commander's station, first fire command: Major F. S. Harlow, A.C.; Capt. Willoughby Walke, A.C. At the fire commander's station, second fire command: Major Garland N. Whistler, A.C.; Capt. C. DeW. Wilcox, A.C. At the fire commander's station, third fire command: Capt. George Blakely, A.C.; Capt. S. D. Embick, A.C. At the mine commander's station: Capt. H. M. Merriam, A.C.; 1st Lieut. James Totten, A.C.

The officers designated above as umpires will report at their respective stations in time to familiarize themselves with the material, the methods of its service and the hydrography of the battle areas to which they are assigned, not earlier than May 21 and not later than June 10. They should correspond with Artillery district commanders in regard to quarters and messing.

### Observers.

On the flagship Texas: Capt. Brooke Payne, A.C.; on the Newark: 1st Lieut. S. H. Mould, A.C.; on the Atlanta: 2d Lieut. F. W. Clark, A.C.; on the Florida: 1st Lieut. L. T. Waldron, A.C.; on the Arkansas: 1st Lieut. S. G. Orr, A.C.; on the Nevada: 1st Lieut. E. A. Greenough, A.C.; on the Terror: 1st Lieut. H. R. Matthews, A.C.; on the Hartford: 1st Lieut. D. W. Hand, A.C.; on the Hornet: 1st Lieut. A. D. Raymond, A.C.

The officers designated above as observers will write at once to the commanding officers of the ships to which they are assigned, respectively, and inquire what bedding and baggage it is desirable to take with them aboard. They will mess with the wardroom mess as members thereof.

Observers will report aboard the ships to which they are assigned on Saturday, June 10, 1905. A boat will leave the Santee's wharf, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., at 1:30 o'clock, p.m., that day to convey them and their baggage to the ships.

Annapolis may be reached via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Camden street station, Baltimore, thence, from same station, via Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore railroad to Annapolis.

Umpires and observers will return to their proper stations as soon as the joint exercises are completed. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major General Wade:  
JOHN B. KERR, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

### CIRCULAR 16, MAY 15, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Publishes the decision of the Judge Advocate General in the case of Sergt. Leslie M. Kilgour, whose qualification period as gunner expired Jan. 10, 1904, and who was sick in hospital in October, 1904, at the time of the regular annual examination of gunners at his post. His name was dropped from the list of qualified gunners when he failed to qualify in October, 1904, and he applied to have this action reconsidered. General Davis, J.A.G., decides as follows and his decision is approved by the War Department and the Commanding Officer, District of Key West be authorized to convene an examination board for this particular case.

"Under ordinary circumstances the privileges attached by law or regulation, to an enlisted man of the Artillery Corps who qualifies as a first or second class gunner, expire at the end of a stated period, or upon his separation from the military service, should he be discharged prior to the expiration of the qualifying period. To meet exigencies due to sickness, unavoidable absence on duty, and other similar causes, the statutory benefits are allowed to continue 'for such additional time as may be required to provide for his re-examination.' There is no ambiguity in this requirement, and the interpretation that it shall be extended for the greater part of a year, or until the next annual qualifying examination, is, in the opinion of this office, too extensive, and is hardly warranted by the language used in General Orders, No. 141. In other words, it is extremely doubtful whether so long a period as is contemplated in such a construction of the order is required by the exigencies of recovery in the case of an enlisted man who is prevented from taking the examination by sickness, unless the disability continues for so long a time; and the language used is not such as to warrant the view that the occurrence of a case of ordinary sickness is a sufficient ground for extending the qualifying period from three to four years.

"The case of Sergeant Mix, who is afflicted with leprosy, is an exceptional one, and should not be regarded as one arising in the normal and ordinary operation of the order. It is therefore suggested that in the case in reference a special examination be had with a view to ascertain the soldier's qualifications for the rating of gunner in the Coast Artillery service."

### G.O. 27, MAY 13, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, having reported is announced as Judge Advocate of the department, with station in San Francisco, relieving Major Henry M. Morrow, Judge Advocate, U.S. Army, from that duty.

G.O. 7, MAY 19, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.  
Relates to estimates for repair parts to stoves and ranges.

G.O. 8, MAY 20, 1905, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.  
Publishes records made at athletic meets at posts in the Department of Dakota from April 1, 1904, to April 1, 1905.

G.O. 13, MAY 10, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.  
Announces the results of post athletic contests, held at the various posts in this department during the month of April, 1905.

CIR. 3, MAY 27, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.  
Attention having been invited to the fact that the provisions of A.R. 1347, requiring officers witnessing payment of enlisted men to see that the soldiers' signatures on pay rolls correspond with their names as borne thereon, are not uniformly complied with by all organizations in this department, all officers concerned will, in preparing and comparing pay rolls, exercise particular care to see that signatures agree literally with names as mustered. Care in this respect will facilitate prompt payment of troops as well as save valuable time in the offices of paymasters and make their vouchers complete. The provision of A.R. 1347 will hereafter be strictly carried out and company commanders will see to it that the requirements of this circular are complied with.

By order of Colonel Duggan:  
H. LIGGETT, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 15, MAY 20, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.  
During the temporary absence of Major Charles R. Noyes, Military Secretary of the Department, from these headquarters, 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, aide-de-camp, will perform the duties of Acting Military Secretary of the Department. (3313, D. Mo.)

By command of Brigadier General Wint:  
C. R. NOYES, Major, Mil. Secy's Dept., Mil. Secy.

G.O. 16, MAY 24, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.  
Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., aide-de-camp. (May 24, D. Mo.)

### G.O. 25, MAY 25, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

In compliance with Par. 1, G.O. 72, c.s., W.D., so much of G.O. No. 22, Northern Division, May 16, 1905, as relates to the relief and departure of headquarters and Companies C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, is amended to read as follows:

Upon the arrival of headquarters and Companies L and M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, at San Francisco, Cal., headquarters and Companies C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for station. (2527 N.D.)

By command of Major General Bates:  
HENRY A. GREENE, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

### G.O. 10, MAY 20, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

Announces that the Division Infantry, Cavalry and Pistol Competitions for this year will take place on the target range at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, under the direction of Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., as follows: The Division Infantry competition, July 10 to 15, inclusive; the Division Cavalry competition, July 17 to 20, inclusive; the Division Pistol competition, July 21 and 22. The competitors' camp, established in the vicinity of the target range mentioned above, is hereby designated and during the competition period will be known as "Camp Adna R. Chaffee."

All communications will be addressed "Commanding Officer, Camp Adna R. Chaffee, Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory."

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., and make the annual inspection of that post. (May 13, D. Mo.)

### GENERAL STAFF.

The following named officers of the General Staff will proceed on June 3, 1905, to visit the Artillery stations in the Artillery districts of Baltimore, the Potomac and the Chesapeake, in connection with the joint Army and Navy exercises to be held in June, 1905: Major George F. E. Harrison, Major John S. Mallory, Major Samuel Reber. (May 26, W.D.)

Major George F. E. Harrison, General Staff, immediately upon the completion of his duties in connection with the Army and Navy exercises, will proceed to Newport, Rhode Island, for the purpose of taking part in the conference of the officers of the Naval War College from June 1 to Sept. 30, 1905. (May 27, W.D.)

Par. 16, S.O. 122, May 25, 1905, W.D., is amended to read as follows: The following named officers of the General Staff will proceed on June 3, 1905, to visit the Artillery stations in the Artillery districts of Baltimore, the Potomac and the Chesapeake, and carry out such special instructions as they may receive from the Chief of Staff in connection with the joint Army and Navy exercises to be held in June, 1905: Major George F. E. Harrison, Major Samuel Reber, Major David D. B. Gaillard. (May 29, W.D.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 122, May 25, 1905, W.D., as relates to Major John S. Mallory, General Staff, is revoked. (May 29, W.D.)

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Col. George Andrews, military secretary, is extended one month. (May 29, W.D.)

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Eber I. Sharp, Fort Brown, will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Rowland Osborn, who will be sent to Fort Brown, Texas, for duty. (May 27, W.D.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Conrad E. Koerper, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, Cal., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (May 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas L. Rhoads, asst. surg., will report in person as soon as practicable after June 5, 1905, to Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at West Point, N.Y., for examination to determine his fitness for advancement. (May 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Harold D. Corbusier, U.S.A., to take effect when he is relieved from duty at Fort Mansfield, R.I. (May 26, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Henry L. Hartman, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M., convened at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and found guilty of drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States." The sentence was approved May 26, 1905. (May 27, D.E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. John H. Stone, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty, relieving Capt. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg. Captain Hartnett upon being relieved will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty, relieving Major Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., surg. Major McCulloch will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey for duty. (May 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. William W. Reno, asst. surg., will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., to Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty. (May 26, W.D.)

Capt. Henry E. Siles, asst. surg., will report June 15, 1905, to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for physical examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (May 29, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Murtagh, asst. surg. (May 31, W.D.)

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, C.E., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Maryland, to be held from Aug. 7 to 13, 1905. (May 27, W.D.)

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Hogan is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (May 27, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael G. Geraghty, Fort McHenry, Md., will be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty. (May 26, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John E. Barnes, Fort St. Philip, La., will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (May 26, W.D.)

The following named ordnance sergeants, now in the Philippine Islands, upon arrival of the ordnance sergeants ordered to the Philippines will be relieved from further duty and sent to the stations designated after their respective names for duty: Patrick Eagan, to Fort Du Pont, Del.; John Morris, to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; John Harris, to Fort Douglas, Utah. (May 29, W.D.)

The following named ordnance sergeants, now at the stations designated after their respective names, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., reporting to the C.O., who will send them by the first available transport to Manila: Thomas Derbyshire, Fort Du Pont, Delaware; Charles N. Cecil, Fort Douglas, Utah; Philip Coffenberg, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (May 29, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles M. Snell, Fort Niagara, N.Y., will be relieved from duty at that post Aug. 31, 1905, and sent by the first available transport to Manila for duty. (May 29, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Bernhard Jaeger, Fort Niobrara, Neb., will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., to relieve Ord. Sergt. William



S. Smigorsky, who will be sent to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty. (May 29, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergt. John A. Erickson, Signal Corps, from duty at Skagway, Alaska, and will proceed to Fort Casey, Wash., for duty as storekeeper. (May 10, D. Col.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of the record target practice of his troop, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Bell, Jr., 1st Cav. (May 2, D.T.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 3d Cav., having reported, is assigned to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for station. (May 24, D.D.)

Leave for one month and sixteen days, to take effect July 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., Fort Apache. (May 12, D. Colo.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Troop M, 5th Cav., fully armed and equipped for field service with requisite camp equipment, will proceed from Fort Apache, Arizona, to Fort DuChesne, Utah, for duty. Veterinarian James M. Lawrence, 5th Cav., and Contract Surg. Victor E. Watkins will accompany and remain on duty with the troop until further orders. (May 9, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on completion of current season's regular target practice, is granted 1st Lieut. V. D. Dixon, 5th Cav., Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (May 12, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Prince A. Oliver, 5th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (May 15, D. Colo.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. STANTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 5, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (May 17, D. Mo.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav. (May 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the United States Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (May 27, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect June 20, 1905, is granted Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Pearson, 7th Cav. (May 29, W.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 8th Cav. (May 25, W.D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, after the completion of target practice, is granted Capt. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., Fort Riley. (May 18, D. Mo.)

Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to St. Louis and inspect the Military Department of St. Louis University, on May 17, 1905. (May 12, N.D.)

First Lieut. John McClintock, squadron adjutant, 9th Cav., will inspect the military department of Blees Military Academy, Macon, Mo., May 20, 1905. (May 10, N.D.)

Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to the U.S. Rifle Range at Arcadia, Mo., for duty thereat during the remainder of the target season. (May 17, D. Mo.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Squadron Sergt. Major John S. Conger, 11th Cav., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, two previous convictions having been considered, was sentenced "To forfeit one month's pay now due or to become due." (May 12, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. Alexander W. Perry, 11th Cav., is extended one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days. (May 15, D. Mo.)

Squadron Sergt. Major John S. Conger, 11th Cav., having been tried by a G.C.M. convened at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and found not guilty of absence without leave, but guilty of absence from his duties, guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and not guilty of disobedience of orders, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced "To be reduced to the ranks, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of the post guard for three months, and to forfeit ten dollars per month for the same period." The sentence was approved. (May 12, D. Mo.)

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 5, 1905, is granted Veterinarian Walter Fraser, 13th Cav. (June 1, D.E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 13th Cav. (June 1, D.E.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, promoted to colonel, rank May 20, 1905, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Major William E. Birkhimer, promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank May 20, 1905, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, promoted to major, rank May 20, 1905, assigned to Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, promoted to captain, rank May 20, 1905, assigned to 102d Co., C.A. Major Newcomb will take command of the 10th Battalion, F.A., at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Captain Smith will proceed to join the company to which he is assigned. (May 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, A.C., Fort Snelling, Minn., is detailed to attend the command of the Artillery Battalion of the militia of Minnesota at Camp Lakeview, Minn., July 6 to 13, 1905, for the purpose of giving such instruction as may be required. (May 23, D. D.)

Second Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Jr., A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from April 11, 1905, is assigned to the 110th Co., C.A. (May 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister, A.C., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report in arrest to the C.O. of that post, not later than May 30, 1905, for trial by the G.C.M. (May 24, D.T.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect about July 4, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Spurr, A.C. (May 15, D. Col.)

Major William H. Coffin, A.C., is detailed to inspect the Military Department of Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, May 19, 1905, vice Major Granger Adams, A.C., relieved. (May 10, N.D.)

First Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, A.C., will act at Fort Riley, Kas., as the third member of the board appointed for the examination of gunners of Field Artillery, vice Capt. William Lassiter, A.C., relieved. (May 17, N.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about June 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Cardwell, A.C., Fort Miley, Cal. (May 12, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect June 17, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (May 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 22, 1905, is granted Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, A.C. (May 26, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June

15, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, A.C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (May 15, D. Mo.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Major Charles G. Woodward, from the Field Artillery to the Coast Artillery. Major Woodward will take station at Fort Miley, Cal.; Capt. Guy T. Scott, from the 102d Co., C.A., to the 86th Co., C.A.; Capt. George G. Gately, from the 85th Co., C.A., to the 14th Battery, F.A.; he will join the battery to which he is transferred. (May 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Thomas Duncan, A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from April 11, 1905, is assigned to the 89th Co., C.A. (May 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William T. Carpenter, A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from April 11, 1905, is assigned to the 28th Co., C.A. He will report in person not later than June 20, 1905, to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, for duty pending the arrival of the 28th Co., C.A., from Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, when he will join that company. (May 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward N. Macon, A.C., is relieved from treatment at the United States Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (May 26, W.D.)

The following named Artillery officers will report in person on the dates specified to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination: July 10, 1905—Capt. George F. Barney, Capt. David J. Rumbough, July 13, 1905—2d Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, 2d Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle. (May 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, A.C., will report on the expiration of his present leave to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the Coast Artillery prior to his examination for promotion. (May 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. John McBride, Jr., A.C., now stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., is designated as observer on the U.S. monitor Puritan, and will proceed at the proper time to Annapolis, Md. (May 31, At. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Clint C. Hearn, A.C. (May 31, D.E.)

The following named Artillery officers will report in person on the dates specified to Major John A. Lundeen, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for promotion: July 10, 1905—Capt. Millard F. Harmon, Capt. Adelbert Cronkrite, Q.M. July 13, 1905—1st Lieut. William H. Monroe, Richard T. Ellis, and Frederick W. Stopford; 2d Lieut. William P. Platt, Guy E. Carleton, Eugene R. West, Beverly F. Browne, William R. Bettison. (May 29, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, A.C. (May 31, W.D.)

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. Donald C. Cubison, A.C. (May 31, W.D.)

Capt. R. E. Callan, A.C., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Monroe, Va., for duty in connection with the mining operations in the joint exercise districts. (May 31, At. Div.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect after the completion of small arms practice of Co. I, 1st Inf., and the return of the company to Allegheny Arsenal, is granted 2d Lieut. William R. Leonard, 1st Inf. (May 26, D.E.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about June 5, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Corbit S. Hoffman, 1st Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (May 25, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (May 25, D. Lakes.)

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., department commander, accompanied by Col. C. A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G., Chief Q.M., will proceed to Fort DuChesne, Utah, on official business in connection with movement of troops and opening of Uintah Indian Reservation. (May 15, D. Colo.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 15, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf. (May 10, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf. (May 15, D. Col.)

Second Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 3d Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., under treatment, will report to the C.O. of that post for such duty as he may be able to perform. (May 15, D. Col.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Edward Siglerfoos, 5th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, to take effect Oct. 1, 1905, vice Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., relieved from duty at that institution, to take effect on that date and will then join his regiment. (May 27, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Sick leave for two months is granted Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, 7th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 13, D. Cal.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, 8th Inf., having reported at Fort Jay, N.Y., and having been assigned to Co. C, 8th Inf., will join the company at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 1, D.E.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

The suspension of orders directed in Par. 2, S.O. 111, May 13, W.D., relating to 2d Lieut. William F. Pearson, 9th Inf., is removed, and Lieutenant Pearson will comply with Par. 1, S.O. 104, May 5, W.D. (May 29, W.D.)

Leave to include June 23, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Pearson, 9th Inf. (May 31, W.D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for two months, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. James Bayles, 10th Inf. (May 8, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1905, is granted Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Inf. (May 18, D. Col.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (May 13, D. Mo.)

His tour expiring on June 7, 1905, is ordered to facilitate the transfer of property, and upon his own request, Capt. Frank L. Walls, 11th Inf., is relieved as commissary of the regiment to date May 31, 1905; and Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., is appointed from June 1, 1905. (May 29, 11th Inf.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Capt. Albert B. Scott, 13th Inf., having reported, will remain at his present station for such duty as may be assigned him from these headquarters, pending his retirement from active service. (May 23, D.G.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon completion of target practice by Co. F, 13th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., 13th Inf., Alcatraz Island. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months is granted Major Bernard A. Byrne, 13th Inf., recruiting officer, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty. (May 29, W.D.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. No. 113, May 16, 1905, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, 14th Inf., to proceed to join his regiment is amended so as to direct him to proceed upon the expiration of the leave granted him to join his regiment. (May 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., aide, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, will proceed

to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for the purpose of locating the target butts, and determining measures for clearing, draining and grading the newly leased target range near Catoosa Springs, Ga. (May 10, D.G.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 31, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George A. Herbst, 14th Inf. (May 10, D. Col.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major George S. Young, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (May 18, N.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John K. Cowan, 18th Inf., is extended ten days. (May 22, N.D.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

First Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., 23d Inf., is relieved from further duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will report to the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco. (May 15, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 10, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Frank Halstead, 23d Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (May 20, D.D.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf. (May 25, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Jefferson Harrison, 24th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (May 29, W.D.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 10, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert P. Harbold, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (May 12, D. Mo.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.

Second Lieut. William J. Schmidt, 26th Inf., will report in person to Major Henry D. Snyder, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (May 25, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ellery Farmer, 26th Inf., is further extended twenty-one days. (May 22, D.T.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on completion of the record target practice of his company for the current season, is granted 2d Lieut. R. John West, 26th Inf. (May 23, D.T.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 5, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Mack Richardson, 26th Inf. (May 22, D.T.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The leave for two months granted 2d Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (May 15, N.D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 15, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Elvid Hunt, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (May 20, D.D.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Par. 2, S.O. 58, c.s., these headquarters, directing Lieut. Col. C. W. Mason, 29th Inf., to proceed from Fort Douglas to Fort DuChesne, Utah, for temporary duty, is amended by omitting the word "temporary." (May 18, D. Colo.)

##### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Second Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, 30th Inf., is transferred from Co. M, to Co. E of that regiment, and will join the company to which transferred. (May 31, W.D.)

##### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can best be spared by his C.O., is granted 1st Lieut. Frank L. Harding, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment. (May 29, D.E.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The suspension of orders directed in Par. 1, S.O. 111, May 13, 1905, W.D., relating to Capt. William S. Mapes, Philippine Scouts, is removed, and Captain Mapes will comply with Par. 1, S.O. 48, Feb. 23, 1905, W.D. (May 29, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 15, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Luther P. Stewart, 14th Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Major John S. Parke, Jr., 14th Inf.; Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf. (May 12, D. Col.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, deputy surgeon general; Major Charles F. Mason, surg.; Major Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., surg., is appointed to meet at West Point, N.Y., about June 5, 1905, for the examination of officers. (May 26, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Edmund K. Webster, U.S.A., retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the militia of New Hampshire for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (May 29, W.D.)

Capt. Mason M. Maxon, U.S.A., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed at the proper time to No. 309 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and enter upon recruiting duty at that place on June 30, 1905, relieving Major Bernard A. Byrne, 13th Inf., who will join his regiment. (May 29, W.D.)

#### GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 1, 1905. Detail for the court: Col. John Fitman, O.D.; Major Lotus Niles, A.C.; Capt. Guy Carleton, paymr.; Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf.; Capt. John F. Preston, 26th Inf.; Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, commissary; Capt. Henry M. Diekmann, 26th Inf.; Capt. George D. Arrowsmith, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Dolph, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, A.C.; Capt. Charles D. Roberts, acting judge advocate, judge advocate. (May 24, D.T.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at headquarters, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga., May 25, 1905. Detail for the court: Col. Henry B. Osgood, Asst. Commissary General; Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Deputy Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Elijah W. Halford, paymr.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major Lewis E. Goodier, J.A.; Major Millard F. Waltz, Military Secretary; Capt. Thomas M. Moody, paymr.; Capt. Preston Brown, paymr., judge advocate. (May 23, D.G.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth May 25. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf.; Capt. Edson A. Lewis, 18th Inf.; Capt. William B. Folwell, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William G. Caples, C.E.; 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Emil Engel, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William B. Baker, 18th Inf., judge advocate. (May 18, D. Mo.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco May 22, 1905. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf.; Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf.; Major William Lassiter, 15th Inf.; Major James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Capt. Charles H. Hunter, A.C.; Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav.; Willis Uline, 15th Inf.; Thomas F. Dwyer, A.C.; Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf.; Hudson T. Patten, A.C.; Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf.; Robert S. Abernethy, A.C., judge advocate. (May 12, D. Cal.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco May 22, 1905. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf.; Major Arthur Ducat, 7th Inf.; Major William Lassiter, 15th Inf.; Major James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Capt. Charles H. Hunter, A.C.; Willis Uline, 15th Inf.; Arthur S. Conklin, A.C.; Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf.; Joseph B. Douglas, A.C.; Hudson T. Patten, A.C.;



Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf.; Robert S. Abernethy, A.C., judge advocate. (May 18, D. Cal.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Michael Ryan, 2d Cav.; 1st Sergt. Joseph H. McLain, Troop F, 12th Cav. (May 26, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest H. Killeforth, having reported, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (May 18, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Clark R. Elliott, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (May 18, D. Cal.)

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURFORD—Arrived at Manila May 5 with 19th Infantry. To sail for San Francisco July 15 with 17th Infantry and 3d Squadron of 13th Cavalry.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle May 25.

DIX—Sailed from Manila May 8 for Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

ISCUM—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 18. To sail for Manila June 30.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco May 31 for Manila with 16th Infantry and headquarters and 1st Squadron of 7th Cavalry.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco May 2 for Manila with 9th Infantry and 2d Squadron of 7th Cavalry.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila May 30 for San Francisco with headquarters and 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., and the 23d Infantry.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 30, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero entertained informally at bridge Friday evening, for Mrs. Godfrey Audway.

A large party from the post went over to an at home aboard the U.S.S. Iowa, off Portland. Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley received the many guests on the broad deck, walled in with bright-colored bunting flags, and the ship's band furnished the music. The deck was transformed into a fine ballroom and dancing was enjoyed throughout the afternoon. Refreshments were served below in the senior officers' mess. Among those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. P. H. Harrington, Capt. and Mrs. Wadhams, Comdr. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Surg. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Tricou, Lieut. and Mrs. Z. H. Madison, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. Eldridge, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. W. Kinkaid, Pay Insp. and Mrs. James S. Phillips, Paymr. and Mrs. Ellis Coles, Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, A.N. Constr. J. A. Spilman, all of the Navy; the Misses Virginia and Grace Willits, Ethel Harrington, Helen and Dorothy Kinkaid, Pauline Persons, Stockdell, Booker, Robinson and English; Capt. R. R. Wallace, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Fred L. Sawyer, U.S.N., Lieut. Charles B. Taylor, U.S.M.C., Lieut. B. W. Libbey, U.S.M.C., Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C., Paymr. F. T. Watrous, U.S.N., Lieut. B. B. McCormick and many others.

Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. F. Taylor Evans, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Sylph, for Capt. A. C. Dillingham, Major and Mrs. Lundeen entertained Thursday evening for Mrs. Qualtrough and Mrs. Harrison; progressive military euchre was played and the prizes captured by Fort Greble tables, Mrs. O. O. Howard, Miss Kilbourne, Major Lundeen and Captain Townsley. Wednesday evening Mrs. C. P. Townsley entertained at bridge for Miss Qualtrough and Mrs. Harrison. The prizes were won by Miss Kilbourne, Mrs. Harry Barnes and Mrs. H. C. Davis.

Messrs. Thomas and Lewis Brander, brother of Chaplain W. N. Brander, U.S.A., are spending this week at the Chamberlin Hotel.

Wednesday afternoon all the real young people of the post, dressed in their prettiest togs, attended the children's hop in the Administration building. Swimming is now in vogue, swimming parties being made up every day, and the sport is much enjoyed.

Miss Elisa Metcalf and Miss Lucy Hay, of Pittsburg, spent Friday at the post with Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Hand. They left Friday night for New York. Capt. Charles E. Marrow, Med. Dept., left Friday night for his former station, Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Kent, wife of Lieut. W. A. Kent, Signal Corps, is here with her little son.

The first battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, returned to their anchorage in Hampton Roads Friday a little after noon.

Mrs. Trench Plighman, daughter of Admiral Milligan, left the Chamberlin Thursday for her summer home in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. William Chamberlaine, wife of Captain Chamberlaine, entertained delightfully at bridge Friday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Qualtrough and Mrs. Harrison. Others present were Miss Sullivan, Mrs. George F. Adams, Mrs. Harry Barnes, Mrs. Frank Brown, Mrs. R. K. Cravens, Mrs. Lundeen, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. G. O. Hubbard, Mrs. R. C. Marshall, Mrs. John Gifford, Mrs. C. P. Townsley, Mrs. Andrew Hero and Mrs. John B. Kimberley; the prizes were awarded to Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Lundeen and Mrs. Brown.

Miss Alice Andrews, daughter of Major Andrews, of Washington, and Miss McMullen, of Portland, Me., are the guests of Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty.

The wedding of Miss McMullen and Lieut. John W. Gulick, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, will take place on July 3. On June 26 will be celebrated the wedding of Lieut. Arthur T. Ballentine to Miss Katherine Reed, daughter of the late Thomas B. Reed. On this occasion Lieutenant Gulick will act as best man to Lieutenant Ballentine.

Mr. Dudley Guillaudeu, son of U.S. Guillaudeu, president of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, spent Saturday with friends at the post.

The O.D. excursion boat carrying the Sons of Veterans for a day's visit to Yorktown, touched at the dock Saturday, where a party of Army people had planned to board the boat for a sight of historic Yorktown, but owing to a heavy fog the schedule was changed.

Mrs. C. Bond Lloyd, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carson, has returned to her home in Toledo, Ohio. Miss Harrison, wife of Major Harrison, General Staff, left Monday night for Washington. Mrs. Qualtrough, sister to Mrs. Harrison, is at the Chamberlin. Mrs. Qualtrough entertained at bridge at the Chamberlin Tuesday afternoon; the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Frank Brown, a beautiful white parasol; to Mrs. William Chamberlaine, silver candle shades; and to Mrs. George Adams, six packs of picture playing cards.

On Saturday two very exciting games of ball were played on the parade grounds; in the morning the officers of the post defeated the visiting officers by a score of 11 to 6. The visiting officers' team was as follows: Farnsworth, c.; Thornburg J. Cox, lb.; Carr, 2b.; Ordway, s.s.; Crane, 3b.; Hinkle, l.f.; Burt, r.f.; Hicks, c.f. The home officers' team was: Marshall, c.; Ross, p.; Hubbard, lb.; Totten, 2b.; Wood, s.s.; Embick, 3b.; Greig, l.f.; Stopford, r.f.; Newton, c.f.

Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine entertained at dinner Saturday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Nellie Gregg. Those present were Miss Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Captain Cooke and Dr. Bogert.

The Saturday evening hop at the Chamberlin marked another gala night in the catalog of pleasures; the navy yard tug as usual brought its coterie of gay dancers and merry makers. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Potts, Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, Major and

Mrs. W. C. Rafferty, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Gifford, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. F. Taylor Evans, U.S.N., Misses Helen and Dorothy Kinkaid, Mary King Nash, Virginia and Grace Willits, Pauline Persons, Amie Salley, Ethel Harrington; Naval Constr. J. A. Spilman, U.S.N., Lieutenants Sibley, McCormick, and Fitzgerald, U.S.N., Midshipmen Virgil Baker, and many others. After the dance the Fort Monroe Club rooms presented another festive scene: Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty gave a late supper in honor of their guests, Miss McMullen and Miss Andrews. Those present were, Misses Small, Crimmins, Kilbourne, Anne and Hilda Booker, Thompson, Creel and Hamilton, Lieutenants Totten, Bowen, Gulick, Howard, Potts, Battle, Crane and Mr. Massie, of Newport News.

Miss Van Vleet, of Memphis, Tenn., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Quinn Grey. Miss Julia Alcott is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Allen D. Raymond.

The sailors on board the U.S.S. Maine gave a very interesting minstrel show Saturday evening. Many of the officers were present with their wives and friends. On Saturday afternoon tea was served to a bevy of southern girls on board the U.S.S. Kentucky; later the same party was entertained at dinner aboard the Kearsarge. The party consisted of the Misses Stockdell, Miss Jennie English and Miss Katherine Robinson, all from Atlanta, Ga. The chaperones were Mrs. Frank Brown and Mrs. English.

Captain Harmon is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett. Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. Embick entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hero and Lieut. and Mrs. Ordway. They adjourned to the dance and then to the club.

Several dinner parties were given at the Chamberlin Sunday night. Major Rafferty was the host of a very pretty dinner given for Miss Anderson and Miss McMullen. Others present were Lieutenants Gulick, Sevier and Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Gwyn R. Hancock's dinner guests were Captain and Mrs. W. C. Rafferty, Major Cummins and Captain Harmon, Lieut. and Mrs. Beckham had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Small, of Savannah, Ga., and Lieutenant Jordan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Quinn Grey gave a most enjoyable hop in the Administration building, Monday evening, in honor of their house guest, Miss Van Vleet, of Memphis. Miss Nellie Gregg, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, left Tuesday evening for Baltimore. Miss Jane Smart, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Beckham, left Tuesday evening for Baltimore.

The officers of the Army played the officers of the Navy in the post Tuesday morning at ten o'clock; the game was full of excitement from start to finish and ended, after the eleventh inning, in a victory for the Navy, the score being 10 to 11. The Navy team was: Culp, c.; Gaddis, p.; Small, lb.; Leary, 2b.; Elyson, 3b.; Berryman, s.s.; Williams, l.f.; Pratt, c.f.; Johnson, r.f. The Army: Marshall, c.; Stopford, p.; Hubbard, lb.; Potts, 2b.; Crane, 3b.; Ross, s.s.; Embick, l.f.; Newton, r.f.; Totten, c.f.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 23, 1905.

A concert and informal hop was held on Monday night in the new vacant Infantry barracks. Many guests from St. Paul and Minneapolis were present. After the dance Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Parker, 28th Inf., entertained at a delightful hop supper. Those present were Mrs. Donaldson and Miss Pillsbury, of Minneapolis; Miss Hall, of Tennessee; Major and Mrs. Frick, Lieutenants Hall, Matthews and Richardson.

In compliance with a recent post order, a field hospital for the command will be established on the grounds near the old pumping station. The permanent hospital will be closed, except so far as it is necessary to use the dispensary, operating room, and a few beds for those patients who cannot be moved. Two medical officers and all enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are to be in camp during the month of June.

Capt. George J. Holden, 28th Inf., left this week for Washington, having been detailed to the pay corps.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway entertained at dinner on Friday evening, having as guests Miss Kalman, of St. Paul, and Lieut. J. F. Barnes, of the post. Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Allen for several days.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained the Euchre Club on Friday night. Major Todd won the gentlemen's first prize; Mrs. J. H. Parker the ladies' first hand; Mrs. Talbot the ladies' "booby" prize; Captain Straub the gentlemen's "booby"; Miss Hall, of Tennessee, the consolation prize.

An exciting paper chase was held at the post on Saturday afternoon. Lieutenants Smith and McDonald representing the hares, were given a start of seven minutes. After an exciting chase Mr. Bingham won the gentlemen's first prize, and Miss Ridgway the ladies' first prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot entertained at dinner on Saturday night. Those present were Captains Romyne and Lynch from Fort Lincoln, Captains Lutz, Bamford, Oven-shine and Corr, 28th Inf.

Lieutenant Vredenburg returned this week from a short leave in the East. Lieutenant Walling, 8th Inf., was a visitor in the post this week.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 1, 1905.

On the evening of May 29 the officers and ladies of the 5th Infantry and Plattsburg Barracks tendered a reception to Col. and Mrs. George P. Borden, in the reception rooms of the club. The occasion was unique in that it signalled the thirty-sixth anniversary of their wedding and the completion by Colonel Borden of almost thirty-nine years' of continuous service in the 5th Infantry, from which he has just been promoted to be colonel of the 24th Infantry.

Col. and Mrs. Borden received their friends standing in front of an immense bank of evergreens, festooned with flimsy white drapery, over which was suspended a transparent arch edged with white satin bearing in red letters the legend "1869, May, 1905," the date and month of their marriage. In the east end of the room the wall was covered by the National flag, flanked by evergreens, with a stand draped and backed with crimson velvet, upon which rested a magnificent loving cup, over whose silver orifice the regimental standard and colors drooped in graceful folds. High above swung, like a huge crescent moon, another transparent arch, edged in red satin, and bearing in letters of the same color, the legend "1866, 5th Infantry, 1905," the term of the colonel's service in the regiment. Evergreens and spring flowers filled the corners, and the regimental standards under whose folds the colonel had successively fought, filled the walls with memories. During the evening the regimental band rendered selections typical of the various wars and campaigns in which Colonel Borden took part.

Major Wallis O. Clark expressed in delightful terms the sentiments of affectionate regard and regretful farewell that animated the breasts of all those friends of Col. and Mrs. Borden at this time. Capt. W. H. Chatfield, who next to Colonel Borden had the longest service with the regiment, recalled most delightfully some of their earliest experiences on the plains. Lieutenant Duke spoke in behalf of the younger officers who had had the honor of serving with the colonel in Cuba and the Philippines. Major F. P. Fremont presented in due form and appropriate words to Mrs. Borden the silver loving cup, as a material token of the otherwise inexpressible sentiments

of regard and affection of the officers and ladies of the 5th Infantry and Plattsburg Barracks on the occasion. Lieutenant Wiley then read verses composed in honor of Col. and Mrs. Borden, of which we give the following:

There's a whisper in the barracks,  
There's a rumor down the line,  
The sergeants told it to the new recruit;  
There's a bird of freedom perching  
Where the oak leaves once did shine,  
And a brand new "21" gleams on a suit.  
Then here's a health to Borden, our Borden!  
Let everyone his voice and goblet lift.  
With hearts full of emotion,  
We drink to his promotion;  
Here's to Borden, our Borden, of the 5th!

He's facing now a westward trail,  
To take a new command,  
But he leaves a wealth of sentiment behind.  
A nobler, truer gentleman  
Dwells not within the land,  
And a pleasanter companion you'll not find.

Like the perfume of the orchards,  
When the world is all aglow,  
Like the beauty of the hills, forever young,  
Is the woman who has cheered his life  
Through every changing hour,  
Whose worth and poise resound from every tongue.

Colonel Borden responded in his usual happy and characteristic vein to calls for a speech, which met with hearty and sympathetic applause. During the course of the evening Col. and Mrs. Borden were the constant recipients of the expressions of regard, affection and regret that possessed the hearts of their friends of the city of Plattsburg as well as of the Army. After the reception refreshments were served, succeeded by dancing. Following the exercises on Memorial Day, in which the regiment participated, the officers and ladies gathered at the depot and with brimming hearts and enthusiastic cheers bade both Godspeed on their journey to their new station.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 30, 1905.

The four companies of the 26th Infantry that have been in camp at the Leon Springs target range for the last five weeks, returned to Fort Sam Houston Friday, May 19. The troops marched from Leon Springs to the fort. Lieuts. L. E. Hanson and H. M. Kelley, 1st Sergts. John Long and Bert Cooper made expert riflemen. Four troops of the 1st Cavalry left for the target range on May 19. The 2d and 15th Batteries, Field Art., under the command of Major Lotus Niles and Lieutenants Stuart and Campbell, returned from Kerrville, May 23, after five weeks of target practice.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the department, returned Monday, May 22, from his inspection trip in other States, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. G. V. H. Moseley. General Lee visited Forts Reno and Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and Fort Logan H. Roots at Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Guilfoyle and family have gone to Coburg, Canada, for the summer. Mrs. H. S. Johnson has gone to New York to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Kilbourne.

Miss Rowalle entertained the Little Card Club Wednesday afternoon. Miss Clark won first prize. Mrs. Finly the consolation prize.

Capt. Charles D. Roberts, acting judge advocate of the department, who was to join his regiment in the Philippines, received orders to join the command when it reaches its station and will remain here until fall. Major H. L. Ripley, 3th Cav., commander at Fort Sill, O.T., is in the city on leave and was at headquarters Friday. Lieut. H. S. Herrick, Art. Corps, recruiting officer at Houston, was a caller at Department Headquarters on May 23. Capt. C. W. Titus and wife were visitors at Fort Sam Houston, May 25.

Major R. R. Stevens, chief Q.M. of the department, returned Wednesday, May 24, from an inspection trip.

Chaplain T. J. Dickson recently made the little children of Fort Sam Houston happy by giving them a candy pull in the quadrangle.

#### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., May 27, 1905.

On Saturday afternoon a baseball game was played between the Staff and B Troop, the final score being 12 to 5 in the Staff's favor. C and A Troops played a game on Sunday morning, in which C Troop was victorious. In the afternoon E Troop won a game from H. Tuesday G and D Troops played, and G won by 4 points. The game on Wednesday was the most exciting this season. It was between A Troop and the Staff, the score being 4 to 2 in favor of the former.

Monday afternoon Mrs. James A. Cole gave a small tea. The Ladies' Card Club met this week with Mrs. Parham. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. Biddle and Mrs. Turner. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott entertained at dinner, the guests being Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Biddle, Lieut. G. L. Stryker and Mrs. Stryker. Friday evening Major and Mrs. G. K. Hunter entertained Mrs. Stryker, Capt. and Mrs. James A. Cole, and Lieut. G. L. Stryker at dinner.

The usual hop was held on Friday evening and was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Gen. John C. Bates, accompanied by his aides, Capt. Sherwood Cheney and W. M. Wright, arrived Friday morning for inspection. Toward evening a reception was held in the post hall, and the party left on the evening train for Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Major W. A. Nichols, I.G. Dept., visited the post the same day to inspect the accounts of the constructing quartermaster.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 31, 1905.

Yesterday the troops, commanded by Colonel Thomas, marched to the city of Des Moines, and participated in the Memorial Day exercises. The regiment made a fine showing, and the parade was one of the largest ever witnessed here. Colonel Thomas returned Monday from Chicago, where he was on official business.

Major General Bates, commander of the Northern Division, inspected the post last Saturday. Regardless of the rainy day, all the troops were turned out for review and made a good showing. Colonel Thomas ordered a review in honor of Congressman J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa, last Wednesday, who visited the post. Captain Hull was delighted with the drill which Major Wheeler commanded.

The post baseball team has been entered in the Des Moines League, and is doing good work.

Over 400 men are employed on the new buildings at the post, and \$10,000 are paid out every month. It is expected that the new quarters for the 1st Squadron, 11th Cav., now at Fort Riley, will be finished by Nov. 1. Just outside of the post gates, along the car line, a large dancing hall is being built. It will prove a great resort for the men of the post.

During the last six weeks about seventy-five recruits have been assigned to the 11th Cavalry. The troops are now nearly all full.

A week ago last Saturday the officers and ladies of the post held a hop at which many guests from Des Moines were present. The 11th Cavalry band furnished the music.



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Arrangements have been completed between West Point and Annapolis to play their annual football game on University Field, Princeton, N.J., Dec. 2. The change in the battleground for the Army-Navy gridiron contest from Franklin Field, Philadelphia, to the Princeton field is due to the lack of seats at the former ground. By the new agreement the Army gets 7,000 seats on one stand and the Navy gets 7,500 on her stand, instead of each receiving only 6,100 apiece, which was all that Pennsylvania could let them have. The net proceeds of the sale of seats go to the Army and Navy Relief Societies. Professor Fine, of Princeton, says that arrangements will be made similar to those for the Yale game. The Princeton stands last fall could accommodate 22,500 persons, with standing room for 2,500 more. It is possible to build the stands much higher than they were last fall, and by doing this places for about 28,000 persons ought easily be provided.

All orders for the regimental history of the 13th Infantry should be sent to the adjutant of that regiment, Capt. U. G. McAlexander, at Fort McDowell, Cal., so as to arrive on or before June 10. Price per copy \$1, \$2 and \$5, depending upon binding and materials used.

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**BATTLE OF THE KOREAN STRAITS.**

The completeness of the destruction of the Russian fleet in the "Battle of the Korean Straits" makes the Japanese victory stupendous and colossal and the engagement the greatest since Trafalgar. American naval officers, even in the light of the comparatively brief and skeleton-like reports which are all that have yet been received about the battle, realize and freely admit that it far out-classes the American victories at Santiago and Manila Bay. What the American naval officers find most incredible is the report of Admiral Togo that his losses "were insignificant," a statement which he later made good by specifying them as consisting of the loss of three torpedoboats, one hundred and thirteen officers and men killed, and four hundred and twenty-four wounded. Against this record of the Japanese fleet Admiral Togo reports the sinking or capture of eight Russian battleships, three armored cruisers, three coast defense ships, two special service ships and second class cruisers and destroyers, enough to make a total of twenty-two ships with an aggregate tonnage of 153,411 tons. The details as to names of ships, etc., we reserve for more exact information.

What naval officers are unable to explain is the capture of two battleships. The capture of a battleship was supposed to be impossible in a modern naval engagement. That a ship like the Orel, of 13,516 tons displacement, carrying four 12-inch guns and twelve 6-inch guns in her main battery could be captured is so inexplicable an incident as to support the statement that the Russians were thrown into the most desperate confusion, lost their nerve, opened the valves and abandoned their ship without fighting her to the limit.

Almost equally surprising in naval circles is the sinking of so many battleships. That it could have been done by gun fire alone is not believed. It is the belief, however, that the sinking of the flagship of the commander-in-chief, the splendid 13,516 ton battleship Kniaz Souvaroff on the first day of the engagement, was accomplished by the concentrated fire of the main division of Admiral Togo. How important a part the torpedo craft played remains to be seen, though it would appear from the reports that in pursuing his invariable policy of attacking with the torpedo flotilla after dark Admiral Togo first succeeded in throwing the entire Russian fleet into terrible confusion, thereby breaking their formation, scattering the units of the fleet and enabling the Japanese to pick them off the more easily in a running fight.

Commenting upon the naval reports of Admiral Togo thus far received, a prominent naval officer who has made a thorough study of the naval engagements of the war up to this time, said:

"It is too early yet to say whether Vice Admiral Rojestvensky was guilty of a frightful tactical blunder in entering the Korean straits, for we are not yet sure of his battle formation. But in his report of May 27 Admiral Togo says that when he sighted the Russian fleet it was proceeding in double column. If that were the battle formation it could not have been worse. The Russian commander-in-chief, moreover, appears to have made the mistake of expecting to find his adversary hovering along the Japanese coast. Instead, Togo appears to have been waiting somewhere off the Korean coast and, upon receiving the reports of his scouts that the Russians were steaming toward the eastern channel, he made a dash with his main division around the northern coast of the Tsu Islands. By this move he came up on the enemy proceeding in double column, with the weaker ships between Togo and the main division of the Russian fleet. In this way Togo from the outset had a great advantage of position, and by concentrating his fire upon the column nearest him succeeded in forcing the lighter vessels of Rojestvensky back upon the latter's main division. This resulted in confusion worst confounded for the Russians, while the main Russian division of battleships were prevented from training their heavy guns on the Japanese because smaller Russian ships were in between."

A more disastrous trap could scarcely be imagined and on the view of the preliminary returns naval opinion is inclined to blame Rojestvensky for permitting himself to be caught in any such trap. Moreover his formation enabled Togo's ships to pour upon the Russians a destructive broadside fire, while the sternmost ships of the Russians, because of their formation, were probably prevented from using any of their large guns.

The apparent arrangement of Togo's several divisions is generally commended. Commanding the main division of battleships he bore the brunt of the fighting, assisted by the torpedo flotilla, which he set upon the enemy after nightfall. Stationed further north, ready to bear down upon any ships that might get by the Togo division, were the squadrons of swift cruisers commanded by Admirals Kamimura and Uriu. The fact that the new battleship Orel was one of the four ships which Togo attacked off the Liancourt Rocks would seem to show that, as her companions were all slow-going ships, the Orel must have



been badly damaged early in the fight. The later reports show that the flagship of Rojestvensky was sunk in the first day of the battle and it is believed the main division concentrated their hail of fire upon this ship at the outset. Probably gunfire alone was responsible for her destruction, but the sinking of the remainder must have been accomplished, it is believed, with the assistance of the torpedo flotilla and possibly with submarines, though there is nothing on which to base this last speculation beyond the fact that the Japanese are known to have had a number of submarines in commission.

Giving full credit to the tactical ability of Admiral Togo, to the superior condition of his ships, splendidly equipped as they were, with clean bottoms, with powerful engines, with splendid ordnance, the controlling factor was the magnificent and well-trained personnel of the Japanese ships. "Preparedness did it," said Admiral Dewey, in an interview the day after first report was received. "It all shows what preparedness counts for. The officers and men of the Japanese squadron for more than a year since the war began have been engaged either in fighting or constant drills and maneuvers and target practice. The personnel of the Japanese navy has been trained thoroughly. It does not look as if such were the case with the Russian fleet."

It is too early to draw deductions from this battle as to the relative value of torpedo craft and battleships. Admiral Dewey wisely points out that the small boats could have done nothing unless backed up by the powerful first-class battleships which, after all, must have borne the brunt of the fighting. Nor in all probability were the torpedoboats enabled to approach near enough to get in their work until the smaller rapid fire guns on the Russian ships had been swept away by the crushing fire from the big ships. Thus stripped of their small guns—their only protection against the attacks of the more than one hundred torpedoboats and destroyers which Togo sent against them in swarms—the Russian fleet after night-fall was practically at the mercy of the deadly torpedo, which did great work in the sinking of some of the larger ships.

At an early date Admiral Dewey will call a special meeting of the General Board for a discussion of the battle of the Korean Straits. This, however, cannot be done with profit until the Navy knows more details of the fight and thus far it is dependent entirely on the skeleton official bulletins made public at Tokyo.

It is betraying no confidence in reflecting American naval opinion upon the great Japanese victory to say that there has been disappointment at the one-sidedness of the fight. To go further it is but to state a well-known fact to say that this stupendous victory for Japan cannot but cause concern in naval circles where it has set the officers to wondering what the future holds in store for this new people. Admiral Dewey sounded the right keynote when he declared that the victory should spur us to the prompt and unrelenting upbuilding of our own Navy.

The factors in naval warfare are tonnage, horsepower, weight of metal and the personnel. The taxpayer demands the best possible return for his money and he has the right to ask for it. Given, therefore, a certain sum to be expended upon a navy, the question always is how it can be divided among these several factors to produce the best result. It cannot be doubted that when the details of the recent naval battle in Asiatic waters are received a flood of light will be thrown upon the several questions involved in the construction of the most effective navy. It will be wise if the officers of our Navy study the problem with the absolute open-mindedness which the Japanese have brought to its solution.

The tendency among naval men is to the worship of precedent and tradition. But for naval warfare under modern conditions there have been no precedents and we have been obliged to wait for a great battle at sea to establish them. This we have now had and the victory has been won, as Navy men everywhere have supposed that it would be won, by the nation which has shown the greatest boldness in applying new methods to war upon the sea, and against the nation which is most controlled by the precedents of war.

In the first place the Japanese is a natural sailor and at home upon the sea; the Russian is a landsman afloat. Next, the Japanese system is the one best calculated to develop the individual initiative, as that of the Russians is especially designed and intended to restrict the display of personal enterprise. The Japanese have shown that their system is quite as compatible with discipline and the most perfect co-operation among their several units as that of the Russians. In their contest with the Russians on land, as well as at sea, they have given proof not only of a greater skill in the training of these units, but in using them in combination. The tremendous naval victory they have just gained is due chiefly to the superiority of their personnel, of which their greater skill in the selection and use of their material is a factor.

It is not the personnel alone, however, that produced the result, nor superiority in tonnage, horsepower or weight of metal, but the skill in combining these and using them most effectively at the critical moment. That the Japanese have had the advantage of their enemy in the choice of the battle ground is apparent, and this is the result of sound judgment and a cool calculation which were not disturbed by the plans of the enemy, and of the self-restraint which, combining caution with enterprise, enables the naval officer to withhold the blow for the time and place where they can be delivered most effectively. That the Japanese kept in such close touch with the enemy is an evidence of the perfection of their scouting

and it is also a testimony, without doubt, to the value of the new factor in war, wireless telegraphy.

We cannot yet tell what this naval battle has to teach us as to the value of the several factors in warfare upon the sea; the battleships, the cruiser of one type or another, the torpedo, the submarine, and the mine each has had its advocates and we should now be able to determine, in a general way at least, the relative value of each. We hope that our Navy officers will be relieved of the terror of Article 252, Navy Regulations, sufficiently to enable them to discuss with perfect freedom the questions to which the Japanese defeat of the Russians gives rise. In such a discussion rank should not count nor yet experience to a repressive extent. The principles of warfare can never change, but everything is now new in their application. We have not heretofore had a real test of modern methods on a large scale and under equal conditions, nor even of vessels using steam.

#### TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

Lieutenant General Chaffee has submitted to the First Division of the General Staff a draft of the proposed general order providing for the transfer of regiments of Infantry and Cavalry between this country and the Philippine Islands. No change will be made in the list of troops to be ordered to the Philippines and those to be relieved from further duty there, but it is possible that the dates of sailing of organizations may be changed before the order is promulgated. As drawn by General Chaffee and submitted to the First Division of the General Staff for report the order follows:

"The following Cavalry regiments are designated for service in the Philippine Islands: The 4th Cavalry, to relieve the 14th Cavalry; the 3d Cavalry, to relieve the 2d Cavalry.

"The headquarters, band and troops A, B, C, E, F and G, 4th Cavalry, will embark on transport sailing Aug. 30, 1905. Troops I, K and L, 4th Cavalry, will embark on Oct. 31. Troops D, H and M, 4th Cavalry, will remain at their present stations in charge of horses of the band, 1st, 2d and 3d Squadrons, 4th Cavalry, until relieved by the 14th Cavalry, and will be assembled at San Francisco to embark on the transport sailing Nov. 30.

"The 3d Cavalry will embark from San Francisco Dec. 31, 1905.

"The 14th Cavalry will sail from Manila, P.I., Oct. 15, 1905; the headquarters, band and five troops to proceed to Fort Walla Walla, and the lieutenant colonel and three troops to the Presidio of San Francisco.

"The 2d Cavalry will sail from Manila, P.I., Jan. 15, 1906; the headquarters, band, one squadron and two troops to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Two troops of the 2d Cavalry for station at Fort Keogh, Mont., and one squadron at Fort Snelling, Minn.

"The following Infantry regiments are designated for service in the Philippine Islands: The 13th Infantry, to relieve the 7th Infantry; the 15th Infantry, to relieve the 22d Infantry; the 1st Infantry, to relieve the 20th Infantry; the 8th Infantry, to relieve the 12th Infantry.

"The organizations named will report at San Francisco to the commanding general in time for embarkation as follows: The 13th Infantry, Sept. 30; the 15th Infantry, Nov. 30; the 1st Infantry, Nov. 30; the 8th Infantry, Jan. 31.

"The organizations ordered to return to the United States will sail from Manila, P.I., as follows: The 7th Infantry on Oct. 15; the 22d Infantry on Nov. 15; the 20th Infantry on Dec. 15; the 12th Infantry on March 15.

"Upon arrival at San Francisco these regiments will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band and one battalion, 7th Infantry, to Fort Wayne, Mich.; one battalion, 7th Infantry, to Fort Brady, Mich.; one battalion, 7th Infantry, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; the headquarters, band, one battalion and two companies of the 22d Infantry, to Fort McDowell, Cal.; one battalion, 22d Infantry, to Alcatraz Island, Cal.; two companies, 22d Infantry, to Fort Mason, Cal.; the 20th Infantry to Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; the headquarters, band and one battalion, 12th Infantry, to Fort Jay, N.Y.; one battalion, 12th Infantry, to Fort Niagara, N.Y.; and one battalion, 12th Infantry, to Fort Porter, N.Y.

"The regimental commanders will designate battalions and companies for assignment to stations as indicated."

No matter how far the offensive value of modern torpedo craft may have been proved by their use in the terrific battle between the fleets of Togo and Rojestvensky, the details of which are yet to come, the fact is that the cruising capacity of such vessels had already been demonstrated by the United States Navy. Until the First Torpedo Flotilla, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., commanding, sailed from Hampton Roads, Dec. 12, 1903, for the Philippine Islands, the world had never witnessed a practical and comprehensive test of the sea-going qualities of torpedo craft of modern types. The voyage was regarded in conservative circles with doubt and apprehension. The route lay through the treacherous waters off Cape Hatteras, Porto Rico, the Canary Islands, the Suez Canal, and thence by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to the United States naval station at Cavite, near Manila. Throughout that long voyage of eighteen thousand miles the little vessels of Lieutenant Chandler's flotilla proved entirely seaworthy, safe and far less uncomfortable for officers and men than anybody had dared to expect. Their speed was satisfactory in all sorts of weather, their machinery developed but very few defects, all of

minor consequence, and they reached their destination at Cavite on April 14, 1904, four months after their departure from American waters, in such a condition that they could have been made ready for action almost immediately. The success of that voyage proved beyond question that our torpedoboats are not only equal at least to the best vessels of their class in any navy, but that they are capable of undertaking long cruises regardless of weather conditions. If detailed reports of the great Russo-Japanese naval battle in the straits of Korea shall prove, as seems probable, that the destructive work of Admiral Togo's fleet was performed largely by his torpedo flotilla after he had demoralized the enemy by the heavy gun-fire of his battleships, the fact may have an important bearing on the development of our naval defenses for the Philippines. The results of Togo's operations, so far as reported, would seem at any rate to indicate that one of the prime elements of our Asiatic Fleet should be a largely-increased torpedo flotilla maintained in the highest possible state of efficiency.

It is told of a countryman that when he heard that a certain bank had defaulted, he ran home five miles to find whether he had any bills on that bank and was greatly relieved when he found that he had no bills on that bank or on any other bank. So when the news came that an American merchantman had been sunk off Formosa by the late Russian fleet, we were not greatly disturbed, for we had our doubts. It now appears that the sunken vessel was a British ship. Concerning our lack of ships the president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, New York, says, in his annual report: "Our ocean borne commerce has grown to enormous proportions, but it is mortifying to note that only about ten per cent. of it is carried in American vessels. Competent authorities show that Americans are paying to foreign shipowners \$150,000,000 a year for carrying our products to our foreign customers. An adequate American fleet would mean the saving to this country of at least two-thirds of this vast sum, while at the same time giving employment to workmen in our own shipyards and making a market for all the material that enters into the construction of a ship. We are spending millions of dollars deepening the channels in our harbors, only to enable foreign shipbuilders to build immense ships and thereby increase their dividend rate per ton at our expense."

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Bureau of Yards and Docks a letter directing that "as soon as practicable steps shall be taken by the bureau to make similar charges for water used for private purposes at officers' quarters at the various navy yards and stations by installing meters at such points as may be necessary, and to have collected and deposited to the credit of the proper appropriations the actual cost of the water so furnished." This order followed a similar order regarding lights in the officers' quarters at the navy yards and stations, and an order requiring that charges be made for heat as well as for lights and water. The whole matter was brought up by a Marine Corps officer at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Marine Corps has always charged officers for light, but this officer called attention to the fact that Navy officers did not have to pay for lights. Having brought the matter to the attention of the Department, it was necessary to begin charging Navy officers for light, heat and water.

The board of general officers, of which Major Gen. James F. Wade is the president, appointed to select officers of the Army to fill the vacancies now existing, or liable to occur soon in the General Staff, has been in session in Washington this week. The board selected a major general to succeed Major General Gillespie on the General Staff; two majors to succeed Majors James A. Irons and William E. Birkhimer, both of whom have been promoted to be lieutenant colonels; a lieutenant colonel to succeed Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, who will be promoted to the grade of colonel upon the promotion of Col. Arthur L. Wagner; and two captains to succeed Capt. Benjamin Alvord and Frank McIntyre. It is understood that Major John C. Bates was selected to succeed General Gillespie and that Col. Arthur L. Wagner was selected to succeed Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who is under orders for the Philippines. The other selections have not yet been announced.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board of rear admirals, consisting of Rear Admiral Sands, Davis, Snow, Thomas and Brownson, with Lieutenant Commander Plunkett as recorder, to meet at the Navy Department June 5 to select officers of the Navy for compulsory retirement June 30, as required by the Navy Personnel Act. Because of a recent construction given of Sections 8 and 9 of that act by the Attorney General, the board this year will have to select for compulsory retirement five captains, four commanders, four lieutenant commanders and two lieutenants.

To the list, published on page 1075 of this issue, of Navy officers who have applied for voluntary retirement under the new interpretation of Sections 3 and 9 of the Personnel Act, should be added the names of Capt. Holland N. Stevenson and Lieut. Comdr. Allen G. Rogers and Ward P. Winchell.



## OPERATIONS IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

"Do something that the other fellow thinks nobody but a fool would do."—Stonewall Jackson.

This is what the land forces will have to be prepared to meet when, at midnight, on June 11, and for a week afterward, the sea forces will menace the shores of the Chesapeake. The sea forces have this advantage—they will attack, and may thereby concentrate on one unexpected point, while the land forces will have to expand their operations and cover many places at once.

The Coast Squadron, which is now complete, was made so by the arrival on Sunday of the second torpedo flotilla and the cruiser Newark. The torpedo flotilla consists of four torpedo destroyers, and the Coast Squadron now consists of fourteen vessels. On Saturday the midshipmen will embark in the squadron.

When the Hartford joined the squadron several days since, there was a royal salute by the Hartford to the flag of Admiral Dickins. At night the harbor of Annapolis presents the appearance, with the glinting of the lights of the squadron, of a carnival on the sea.

The personnel of the captains and commander-in-chief of the squadron is interesting. First comes the admiral. His soldierly bearing, commanding presence and professional readiness for the duties and emergencies of the operations present a fine type of the American naval officer. His manner is that of a man modest but conscious of his ability to fill the post of honor assigned him. He was graduated in 1864, and served in the Civil War.

Capt. George A. Bicknell commands the Texas; Comdr. John C. Fremont, son of the first Republican candidate for the Presidency, the Florida; Comdr. A. H. Galt, the Arkansas; Comdr. Charles J. Badger, the Newark; Comdr. William F. Fullam, the Terror; Lieut. Marbury, the 2d Torpedo Flotilla; Lieut. J. V. Chase, the Whipple; Lieut. David S. Sellers, the Stuart; Lieut. B. B. McCormick, the Worden; Lieut. Roland I. Curtin, grandson of the War Governor of Pennsylvania, the Macdonough.

Comdr. William Freeland Fullam is, without invidious distinction to others, one of the brightest officers in the Navy. Over and over again he has had charge of the battalion, now brigade, of midshipmen, and is known as a splendid drill master, getting the very best out of the corps.

The Coast Squadron is the largest fleet of modern war vessels that ever gathered at Annapolis and the largest of any naval display excepting that of the Burnside Expedition.

Following is an extract from the memorandum concerning the joint Army and Navy maneuvers of 1905 agreed to by the presidents of the Army and Naval War Colleges. The three paragraphs omitted have been anticipated by our previous reports:

"4. As a matter simply of joint exercises, any assumptions may be made, and these assumptions may be changed from time to time to meet the conditions of different phases. It is recommended that the channels of approach to the several fortresses shall be considered mined only for counter-mining or removal operations on the part of the Navy, and that for other purposes, such as reconnaissance in force, direct attack, or running by, they shall be considered as not mined. It is only on this assumption that such operations could be considered from a naval point of view. No channels of approach will be considered as obstructed by hulks or other sunken objects.

"5. In view of the narrow channel of approach to Baltimore—a dredged channel—and the facility which this channel affords for mining or obstructing, the operation of forcing the channel or of running by the forts is not deemed practicable for that port. Destroyers or other small vessels sent up the channel will therefore be regarded as moving targets only for the purposes of testing the range-finding system and searchlights, and not as engaged in a military operation, and will not employ their batteries.

"6. It is understood that the naval vessels available are the Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Massachusetts, Nevada, Hartford, and six destroyers; that all these vessels will be employed in the attack, and that there will be no naval defensive force; also, that no land forces will take part in the attack.

"7. The forts in the various districts named above will be mobilized on a war basis, allowing two reliefs for each gun emplaced, with such additional men as may be needed to furnish three reliefs to the range finders and the complete complement required for the submarine-mine defenses. In completing the complement for the submarine-mine defenses neither the company at the torpedo school nor any of the officers attached to that school will be considered as available.

"8. No lights, buoys, or other aids to navigation will be removed or altered.

"9. Under the above limitations, the following operations may be attempted by the Navy: (a) Countermining or removal of mines. (These operations may be either constructive or actual.) (b) Reconnaissance in force, either by day or night. (c) Run by night. (d) Gun attacks upon searchlights, range finders, signal stations, etc., if practicable. (e) Such direct attacks upon the principal defenses as may be considered feasible. On the part of the Army there will be no Infantry or Light Artillery forces to guard against landing expeditions, defend searchlights, signal stations, and range-finding stations. The Navy will, therefore, undertake no landing operations."

The rules formulated for the maneuvers provide that the following information shall be obtained:

## 4. For the Army:

- (a) General features of attack and defense of posts.
- (b) The most efficacious way for district commanders to exercise command of Artillery districts, before and during an action, including the practical co-ordination of all the elements of the fixed defenses.
- (c) The use of movable armaments.
- (d) The best system of fire direction and control, especially with reference to improvements of adopted systems.
- (e) Best method of communication from fire and battery commanders, and to the guns.
- (f) Location and use of searchlights.
- (g) Location of vertical and horizontal base lines.
- (h) System of searchlight or other signals between units of defense.
- (i) Service of security and information.
- (j) Number, type, caliber, and mounting of guns at each fort.
- (k) Sufficiency and adaptability of same.
- (l) Type and number of emplacements, construction,

durability, interior arrangements, suitability of site, plan, and elevation.

(m) Efficiency of ammunition service.

(n) Means of lighting emplacements and position finding stations.

(o) Efficiency of electric plants, including power plants, generators, storage batteries, motors, etc.

(p) Application of wireless telegraphy.

(q) The method of obtaining harmonious co-operation between the fixed and floating defenses.

(r) Identification and selection of targets, with best method of attack.

(s) The location and efficiency of submarine defenses.

(t) The extreme distances at which vessels can be discovered by searchlight.

(u) The extreme distances at which the different classes of vessels can be distinguished by searchlight.

## 5. For the Navy:

(a) The best line of attack upon the defenses in the theater.

(b) The possibility of silencing the fixed defenses.

(c) The possibility of running past them.

(d) The method of reducing and capturing them.

(e) The method of locating batteries, fire control stations, searchlights, camps and entrenched troops.

(f) The best method of obtaining the ranges of targets.

(g) Night range finding and sighting.

(h) The possibility of the admiral's exercising control of the fire of individual ships after action is joined.

(i) Fire discipline.

(j) Fire control in each ship.

(k) Interior communications under battle conditions.

(l) The effect of smoke during action.

(m) The efficiency of wireless for inter-ship use in the presence of an enemy, and for the interruption of an enemy's own wireless signals.

(n) How to carry on countermining operations, and how to remove submarine obstructions.

(o) The use of destroyers and other light vessels as auxiliaries.

(p) The use or non-use of ships' searchlights in attack at night.

(r) The blinding effect of searchlights on shore, and the limits within which navigation is safe in the glare of searchlights.

(s) The modification of methods of attack to meet conditions of darkness or fog.

(t) The method of obtaining harmonious co-operation between the fixed and floating defenses.

(u) The extreme distances at which vessels can be discovered by searchlight.

(v) The extreme distances at which the different classes of vessels can be distinguished by searchlight.

All naval vessels are to be painted war color to determine what color is best. Naval vessels were forbidden to anchor in the vicinity of the fixed defenses of the theater for a month previous to the maneuvers. The commander-in-chief of the naval force will hold no intercourse with the shore except under a flag of truce and will seek information only as he would in war and the defense will know no more of the plans of the hostile fleet than it would in war. Signal stations will be assumed to be exposed to the same risks as in actual war. Military cables, and telegraph, telephone and power lines may be cut (actually not constructively). Wireless stations may be permanently put out by the destruction of the plant (constructive). If signal stations have the protection of supports, an adequate force must be landed to overcome them. Any mines placed must be fully connected and in working order. Mines put out by actual countermining operations must be replaced. No constructive countermining operations will be allowed. Channels may be obstructed constructively, the information concerning the obstructions being furnished to umpires in sealed packages. In a frontal attack the assailants must have ten times the force of the defenders to overcome them, and their casualties must be twice as great. No attempt is made to give values in points to gun fire. The volume of fire, as determined by rules given, is, however, an element in the consideration. To show that a shore searchlight has picked up a ship the beam is to be held on the ship for a brief period and then flashed vertically twice. Ships are to indicate their target at night by flashing their searchlights upon it. All guns are to fire blank cartridges when coming into action; after that all but one are to fire primers.

## CRUISE OF THE MIDSHIPMEN.

Rear Admiral Dickins, U.S.N., announces the following itinerary during the practice cruise of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy:

June 3, embark midshipmen; 5th, leave Annapolis for cruising in Chesapeake Bay; 11th, joint exercises in Chesapeake Bay begin at midnight; 17th, joint exercises in Chesapeake Bay end at noon. There will be no communication with the shore during the joint exercises, except by flag of truce. June 18, arrive at Newport News, Va.; visit shipyard, ships coal; 24th leave Newport News, Va.; 30th, the Hartford, Newark, Atlanta and destroyers arrive at Gardner's Bay. Transfer midshipmen July 3.

July 1, other vessels arrive at Rockland, Me.; 5th, leave Rockland and Gardner's Bay for cruise in vicinity of Rockland; 14th, rendezvous at Gardner's Bay, transfer midshipmen July 15; 18th, leave Gardner's Bay for cruise in vicinity of Rockland.

August 1, rendezvous at Rockland; 2d, Atlanta, Arkansas, Florida and Nevada arrive at Gardner's Bay; transfer midshipmen Aug. 3 and return to Rockland; 14th, leave Rockland; 15th, arrive at New London. Ships visit, as directed, the torpedo station; 24th, leave New London for Chesapeake Bay; 26th, arrive in Chesapeake Bay. First class midshipmen visit Indian Head, Md., and Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., in monitors Florida, Arkansas and Nevada. 31st, arrive at Annapolis. Midshipmen disembark.

Note: The headquarters of the Terror and Chesapeake will be at Greenport, Long Island, N.Y. The transfers of midshipmen to the Terror and Chesapeake will be in Gardner's Bay. The transfers of the first class midshipmen from the Terror to the four torpedoboat destroyers will be on the following dates: June 10 and 22; July 3 and 15; Aug. 1 and 15.

The mail addresses for vessels are: All vessels, from June 5 to June 10, Solomon's, Md.; from June 10 to June 24, Newport News, Va.; Hartford, Newark, Atlanta and destroyers, from June 24 to July 5, Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.; Texas, Florida, Arkansas, Nevada, from June 24 to Aug. 14, Rockland, Me.; Terror, from June 24 to Aug. 24, Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.; Hartford, Newark, Atlanta and destroyers, from July 5 to Aug. 14, Rockland, Me.; all vessels, except Terror, from Aug. 14 to Aug. 24, New London, Conn.; all vessels, from Aug. 24 to Aug. 31, Annapolis, Md.

## PROPOSED METHOD OF MILITIA TRAINING.

An officer of the Army proposes an amendment to the Militia Act providing for a division of the country by the Secretary of War into twelve military districts, each having approximately the same aggregate representation in the House of Representatives. We have submitted a draft of the bill to an experienced officer of the National Guard, who comments on it as follows:

"The purpose of the act would undoubtedly be looked upon with great favor by the officers of the National Guard as well as the enthusiastic enlisted men. Section 4, of the act, permitting troops to make application through the Governor, etc., is an excellent measure, as it would give enterprising regimental commanders an opportunity to act upon their own judgment. Section No. 6 is also a move in the right direction, as under this section, enlisted men would feel that their efforts, in the direction of close attention to duty, could attain something more than mere printed percentages of efficiency, etc. The matter of regular service pay for enlisted men on such duty is practically the only question which is open to misgiving. Many enlisted men, who would gladly accept the opportunities offered in the act, were it not for the fact that they belong to a class of citizens whose employers allow them a per diem rate of pay; and absence from their employment usually means an absolute loss of salary. It can readily be seen that with such a class of men, an absence of ten or twenty days, with no other compensation than that authorized in the act, would work positive hardship, not only to themselves, but to their families." Omitting the introductory sections, summed up above, the proposed bill is as follows:

Sec. 3: That to encourage the theoretical and practical instruction of the organized militia in armories and State camps, an annual encampment shall be held each year in each military district, to be participated in by such troops of the United States Marine Corps as in the judgment of the President may be available, and by such troops of the organized militia of the military district in which the encampment is held, as may be authorized by the President as provided in Section 4 of this Act.

Sec. 4: That troops of the organized militia, who desire to attend the district encampment, shall make application therefor through the Governor of the State to which they belong to the President of the United States. Upon the approval of such application by the Governor of the State, the President shall detail one or more officers of the Army to visit the State encampment of the organization making such application, for the purpose of inspecting and determining the fitness of such organization to participate in the more advanced instruction of the district camp. This inspection shall be directed especially to the clothing, equipment, arms and administrative methods of the command, and to their proficiency in guard duty, drill regulations and fire control. Upon the recommendation of the inspecting officers, the President shall authorize the attendance at the district encampment in the following year of such organizations as in his judgment are best qualified to enter upon a more advanced course of military instruction, provided, that a district encampment shall not be held unless at least three thousand organized militia troops of said district shall be found qualified for participation therein, as herein provided.

Sec. 5: That each district encampment shall be under the command of an officer of the United States Army to be assigned by the Secretary of War, and the course of instruction shall include the solution of problems in minor tactics, and such other intermediate or advanced military instruction as the Secretary of War shall approve; provided, that the command of such district camp and of the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the camp without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity.

Sec. 6: That troops of the organized militia who participate in district encampments shall be permitted to compete for the privilege of a further course of instruction in a national encampment, to be held annually, if practicable, at such point as the Secretary of War may determine, and with such complement of troops of the United States Army and United States Marines as the President may direct.

Sec. 7: That at the district encampments, troops of the organized militia shall be selected for participation in the national encampment of the following year by inspecting officers of the United States Army, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe to ensure the selection of those best qualified for higher training.

Sec. 8: That national encampments shall be under the command of a general officer of the United States Army, shall have a complement of each arm of the Service, and shall carry out such program of advanced instruction as the Secretary of War may approve.

Sec. 9: That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for participation by any part of the organized militia of any State on the request of the Governor thereof or by such part of the organized militia of the District of Columbia as the President may direct, in the instruction of any part of the Regular Army at any harbor, lake or seacoast defenses of the United States, provided, that the command of such defense and of the officers and troops there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity.

Sec. 10: That all troops of the organized militia participating in district or national encampments or at lake or coast defenses as herein prescribed, shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, forage and transportation as are now authorized by law for troops of the Regular Army, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay, subsistence, forage and transportation of the Army, provided, that pay, rations, and forage shall be limited to the actual time consumed in travel to and from camp and in attendance thereat, and provided, that pay and allowances for organized militia attending district camps and lake or coast defenses shall not in any case exceed ten days, and in attending a national encampment shall not exceed twenty days.

Sec. 11: That no district or national encampment shall be located in any State in time of peace without the consent of the Governor thereof, provided, that in case it is impracticable to obtain the use of sufficient or suitable grounds for a district encampment within the limits of the district, the Secretary of War is authorized to locate said camp at such point outside of said district within one hundred miles of its nearest border as may be available.

Sec. 12: That selection of troops from the organized militia of the District of Columbia for participation in district or national encampments shall be made under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President in conformity to the method herein prescribed for the selection of State and Territorial troops.

Sec. 13: That no other troops of the organized militia than those selected and authorized as herein prescribed, shall be permitted to participate in district or national encampments.

Sec. 14: That Section 15 of an act entitled, "An Act to promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes," approved Jan. 21, 1903, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.



## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE NAVY.

In his address in Brooklyn on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Gen. Henry W. Slocum, President Roosevelt urged the importance of naval preparation, his remarks being emphasized by the news coming from the Far East at the time he was speaking. He said:

"Brooklyn not only furnished valiant soldiers to the Civil War, but it furnished in time of peace a most excellent Secretary to the Navy of the United States. If our Navy is good enough we have a long career of peace and prosperity before us. The only likelihood of trouble ever coming to us as a nation will arise if we let our Navy become too small or inefficient. A first class navy, first class in point of size, above all first class in point of efficiency and the individual unit as units in combination, is the surest and cheapest guarantee of peace. I should think that any man, looking at what is happening and has happened abroad and in our own history during the last few years, must, indeed, be blind if he cannot read that lesson clearly.

"Nothing has given Americans better cause for satisfaction than the way target practice has gone up in the Navy, until I think we can say that there are certain gun crews and certain individual gun pointers who have reached as high a degree of excellence as it is possible to reach. More and more our people are waking up to the need of a navy, and, in view of events happening all over the world, I think we can count on Congress to continue to build up our Navy. It certainly will, if I can persuade it. It is all important to have ships the best in hull, the best in armor and the best in armament of any nation in the world. There is something more important than this, though, and that is the character of you men and your comrades in the Navy. You can do nothing without proper training, but the training won't count for much if you haven't got the right stuff in you. I believe in the United States Navy, because I believe in the intelligence, the patriotism and the fighting edge of the average man in that navy."

The President referred to the recent accident on the Missouri, when every man stood at his post for twenty minutes, knowing that at any moment the ship might blow up. He said it made them confident and that the men behind the quick-fire guns would hit any torpedo boat that came toward them. He declared that it was his belief that the greater the punishment on board a ship the straighter the sailors would shoot back. He pointed out that after the Missouri accident it was the turn of the Texas to go out to target practice. The men knew of the danger that had just come to the Missouri through using the big guns, yet they went out and made the best record at that time.

"Lamentable and terrible though that accident was, there were things connected with it to make every American feel a sense of proud confidence in the officers and enlisted men in whom Uncle Sam confides his honor. When that accident occurred there were fully twenty minutes, when every man on board the ship knew that at any moment the ship might sink. Yet there wasn't a touch of nervousness among the men, there was no sign of anyone being rattled. Each man went to his quarters and stayed there. You had the coolness and the fighting edge.

"Too much can't be said to impress on you the all-important work you are doing. Even if you never go into battle you create a spirit that makes those coming after you feel able to do their duty. The time of peace is the time to make ready for war. I don't think we will have any war if we have a good enough navy. Every first-class record you make at target practice is a positive provocation to peace."

The President subsequently visited the Brooklyn Branch of the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 167 Sands street. The reception room was crowded with jacksies and marines from the Brooklyn, the Tacoma, the Hancock, the Chattanooga and the Alabama for an hour before he arrived, almost on schedule time. As the President came down from the upper floor some one mentioned that the basement held a shooting gallery for the sailors.

"Wait a minute, boys," the President cried, when one foot was already on the platform steps. "I'm going down to the basement to see where you shoot."

He was up again in a few minutes, to be cheered to the echo. He greeted them kindly and said:

"I made up my mind that although many invitations were extended to me in addition to the one which brought me to New York, there was just one that I could not refuse—that was to meet you here. I don't have to tell you that I believe with all my heart in the Navy of the United States. I believe also in that which counts most, the officers and enlisted men—the man behind the guns, the man in the engine room, the man in the conning tower. I feel we owe a peculiar debt of gratitude to those who have taken the lead in securing this building. The people of the United States should make it their peculiar duty to see to the welfare more than physical of the men on whose exertions, whose skill and prowess and whose character, in the time of a crisis, the honor of the entire nation will depend, and all respect is due to those, especially Miss Gould, who has erected this building, who has given expression to the spirit that lies behind the building up of everything of this nature. We are past the period when it was thought a man if he was made decent could not fight. I have had a good deal of experience in civil life, and I never found a job in civil life to which, other things being equal, I would not prefer to appoint a man who had served in the Army or Navy."

## MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The following observers from the Marine Corps for the Army and Navy maneuvers this summer have been appointed by Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Corps: Fort Monroe.—Col. L. W. T. Waller, Major L. J. McGill, Capt. H. R. Lay, 2d Lieut. A. B. Drum, jr. Fort Howard.—Major E. K. Cole, Capt. J. H. Russell, Lieuts. R. S. Keyser and John D. Nevin. Fort Washington.—Lieut. Col. H. K. White, Lieuts. R. P. Williams and J. R. Henley.

An interesting report has been received at Marine Corps Headquarters from 1st Lieut. W. C. Harlee, at Honolulu, regarding gallery practice at that place. Most of the command there have made 92 per cent. or above in standing, sitting, kneeling, prone, and at rapid fire. It is probable that, as a result of his experiments and the practice in gallery of the rifle team at Washington Barracks, the subject of gallery practice will be greatly re-

vised and great improvement is hoped for in marksmanship. Careful experiments at Washington and at Honolulu have shown that not only experienced shots but recruits average higher scores using peep sights and sling hold than with free hold and open sight, and also that open sight shooting is improved by the use of the sling hold.

The Marine Corps garrison at Dry Tortugas will be reduced to a sergeant's guard of ten men after July 1. First Sergt. R. Y. Rhea and twenty men will be transferred there for duty.

The enlistment of Sergt. Major H. S. Stephenson, Marine Corps, on duty with his regiment in the Philippine Islands, expires in October and he will not re-enlist. His place will be filled by the transfer of Sergt. Major Louis Gerson, from Washington Barracks. Of the six sergeants major in the corps one is in the Philippines and one at Mare Island, one at Boston and one at Washington, one on detached duty with the rifle team and one at New York. The vacancy caused by the discharge of Sergeant Stephenson will be filled by the promotion of Commissary Sergt. Edward Rowland, acting sergeant major on the Isthmus.

Capt. F. H. Delano, Marine Corps, has been transferred from the naval hospital at Brooklyn to the naval hospital at Philadelphia, for treatment, having been recently invalidated home from San Juan, Porto Rico.

The board of officers which has for some time been conducting the examination of 1st Lieut. B. B. Woog, of the Marine Corps, has completed testimony and the case will probably be decided in a few days.

The examination for promotion of Capt. E. R. Lowndes, Robert McM. Dutton, 1st Lieut. John W. Wadleigh and 2d Lieuts. W. P. Upshur and A. P. Crist, of the Marine Corps, will be held within the next two weeks.

## SMOKELESS POWDER, SMOKELESS BOILERS.

The coupling of these articles together will most naturally suggest the question, "What is the analogy between them when their use is in such diverse directions—one for developing force for a destructive, whilst the other per se for a peaceful purpose?" A little thought and investigation will reveal or rather remove this apparent inconsistency and show that both are the embodiment of a means not only for producing energy in the highest degree, but also in the most economical manner. In the case of the smokeless powder we find, with the new design of gun using it, a muzzle energy two and a quarter times greater than that developed by the old gun using brown powder—a result primarily due to the substitution of the new for the old. There is, however, some smoke from the ignition charge composed of fine ground black powder, but even with the 13-inch gun, where the amount of this charge is greatest, it was found that a point four miles distant was visible in five seconds after firing with smokeless powder, whereas, with all brown powder as high as twenty-five seconds elapsed, thereby showing greater energy with higher economy.

The use of the smokeless powder is general, whilst that of the smokeless boiler, notwithstanding its many-sided advantages, extremely limited. The value of the former fully recognized, whilst that of the latter is only partially so. No artilleryman would to-day suggest the use of the old-fashioned explosive which not only envelops to a greater extent with smoke the gun from which it issues, but also fails to produce an amount of energy equal to that with the new agent.

In the case of the boiler, however, a different state exists. Although it is possible to construct one, whether of the fire or water tube variety, that will operate comparatively free from smoke, whilst generating more steam on the same amount of fuel and thereby increase the steaming radius of the vessel from 10 to 20 per cent., we find it conspicuous by its almost total absence. The value of such a boiler cannot be overestimated, particularly in a war vessel, as the fuel so saved and remaining in the bunkers, after covering all the ground possible with a boiler that smokes, may mean one or more days' additional steaming and thereby make possible the wrenching of victory from defeat, not only in the case of a single vessel, but also of an entire squadron. If, then, a smokeless boiler is possible, why is one that is not free so common in our navies; why do so many pour out such volumes of unconsumed carbon from their stacks when the vessel is in motion to betray not only its location, but also hide it to such an extent that signals on it or from it cannot be seen, and why is the fuel—so important a factor in the endurance of the vessel—unnecessarily wasted? The most charitable answer is that the fault has either escaped attention, as the vessels of all navies are handicapped in the same manner, or has not been considered sufficiently serious to warrant the adoption of a boiler of a more perfect type. The existence of the evil is without doubt because the features so essential for the complete combustion of the fuel are either too meager or are entirely absent. The furnace may be low, or when high without a combustion chamber, so that the gases evolved are brought in conflict with the colder metal before combustion is complete, or the boiler may contain a number of furnaces but with a separate chamber to each so that the gases from one cannot meet those from the others until they leave the tubes after the temperature of the highest has been reduced below what is necessary to consume the lowest even when a sufficient quantity of air has been added. All of which means that perfect combustion, which should take place before the gases come in contact with the tubes, is impossible. The incompleteness of combustion before the tubes are reached also means the earlier fouling of the tubes, consequently either more labor to keep them clean or inferior evaporation.

We are, therefore, confronted with the fact that if it is desired to increase the steaming radius or to render the vessel less conspicuous—not to say anything of being cleaner—more attention must be paid to the construction of the boiler and to the incorporation of features known to give the best results. That the smokeless boiler is such a rare avis in the vessels of the world's navies, it is only necessary to call attention to the representations of the fleet of Admiral Rojestvensky in the illustrated journals, to the many of vessels of the different navies, and last, to the report of the changing of the position of the flagship of one of our squadrons on account of its signals being hidden from the other vessels of the fleet. To learn that it is impossible to construct a smokeless boiler it is only necessary to pay a little attention to the vessels steaming in and out of this harbor and note some of the great ocean liners and the coastwise vessels of lesser tonnage coming in and going out with but little exhibition of smoke issuing from their stacks and this when seen only in puffs at intervals on leaving the harbor.

HORACE SEE.

No. 1 Broadway, New York.

## POST EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As I have had several officers much interested in my daily report sheet for the Post Exchange, I thought, perhaps, other officers just detailed for Post Exchange duty would be pleased to receive a copy through your paper. After considerable experience I found it a physical impossibility, in a large exchange, to have an invoice and report made daily as the regulations seem to require. Therefore the following form was devised in order to make a clear statement of the business of the day; to check the amount of goods that passed out of the exchange, and, after approval by the exchange officer, to be placed on the bulletin board:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash in drawer.....	\$—
Brass checks in drawer.....	—
Cash sales.....	—
Credit sales.....	—
Credit notes.....	—
Total.....	\$—
BALANCE ON HAND (THE DAY BEFORE).	
Cash in drawer.....	\$—
Brass checks in drawer.....	—
Total.....	\$—
Total sales at fort.....	\$—
Cash turned in....	—
Steward	
Approved	Officer in charge.

On the last day of the month an invoice, at wholesale price, is made of the goods on hand in order to help make out a statement (see below) to be presented to the council and, after approval by the C.O., a copy placed on the bulletin board. From the invoice a stock sheet is prepared showing the value of the exchange at retail. Every ten days a new stock sheet is made, showing number of articles on hand; number purchased during the ten days; total; number sold; amount at retail; number carried forward. The amount is checked by, and should agree with, the total sales of the daily reports for the ten days. I have found the following a simple, but comprehensive, statement for the Post Exchange Council book:

CASH RECEIPTS.	
On hand, April 1.....	\$—
Receipts for the month.....	—
Total.....	\$—
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for Mdse.....	\$—
Athletics.....	—
Dividends.....	—
Operating expenses.....	—
Total.....	\$—
Cash on hand, April 30.....	\$—
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, May 1.....	\$—
Mdse. on hand, May 1.....	—
Fixtures.....	—
Bills receivable.....	—
Total.....	\$—
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$—
Bills payable.....	—
Brass checks outstanding.....	—
Total.....	\$—
Surplus.....	\$—

If to the surplus is added the operating expenses, the amounts paid for athletics and dividends, and deduct the previous surplus, it will show the real profit for April, according to the dates used above.

BARTON W. PERRY,  
Chaplain, Art. Corps.

Post Exchange Office at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

## ANOTHER WEST POINT GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Centennial Volumes issued by West Point have the rare attribute of too much modesty. The chapter devoted to graduates who have occupied distinguished positions in civil life, for instance, might almost lie open to the charge of "invidious distinctions," were not its honored author utterly above suspicion. The list of graduates who became governors of States stops short with the class of '61. History has it that the class of '66 contributed still another in William H. Upham, Governor of Wisconsin in 1895-6.

BADGER.

## GALLERY PRACTICE FIRING.

Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Anent the contemplation by Ordnance Department of adopting .22 caliber barrel for gallery practice firing in the Service, the following suggestion (which may have already been considered), regarding economy, which would make the idea of the .22 caliber barrel a still more excellent one is respectfully submitted: About four barrels per company would be amply sufficient to allow clean ones ready for use during practice.

AN INTERESTED SOLDIER.

## A WORD TO THE WISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Rojestvensky and Kuropatkin were promoted by selection.

THINKER.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Fred J. Tinkler, hospital apprentice, first class, U.S.N., the Comptroller decides as follows: "The honorable discharge here referred to is that provided for by Section 1426, Revised Statutes, as follows: 'Honorable discharges may be granted to seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, firemen, coal heavers and boys who have enlisted for three years.' The benefits of this section were extended to all enlisted men in the Navy by the Act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat., 476). This section applies to enlisted men of the Navy, but when, by authority of the Act of June 7, 1898, supra, the Secretary of the Navy transfers an enlisted marine to the Hospital



Corps of the Navy it is only a fair and reasonable construction of Section 1426 to hold that it permits the prior service in the Marine Corps, in the same enlistment that he is serving out in the Hospital Corps of the Navy, to be credited to him in making up the time necessary to entitle him to an honorable discharge, particularly in view of the fact that this is a beneficial statute and that such construction will carry out the well settled policy of the Government to encourage continuous service and re-enlistment of efficient men, who are the only ones under Navy regulations who can receive such discharges even after the full service of three years required. I am of opinion that Tinkler, the enlisted man in this case, was entitled to the honorable discharge, and having received one upon the expiration of his enlistment is entitled to the benefits of such honorable discharge under Section 1573, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Navy Personnel Act, and should be paid the four months' extra pay and the increased pay of \$1.36 per month after re-enlistment. This conclusion agrees with the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy in an endorsement of July 5, 1904, in reference to this case."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The navy collier Ajax, Capt. J. S. Hutchinson, sailed from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 25, for Baltimore, Md., where it will load coal at Curtis bay for the Asiatic station. The collier will make the run to the Far East by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Several months will be consumed in making the run to Cavite by this round-about route. The Ajax will touch at Durban and other South African ports.

The U.S.S. auxiliary steamer Arethusa, attached to the North Atlantic Fleet, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 25, from New York, to receive repairs.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, returned to Hampton Roads May 25 with the first division of the battleship squadron, after having spent several days off the capes engaged in tactical maneuvers and drills with the battleships Maine, Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Missouri. The ships came to an anchorage off Fort Monroe.

With the permission of the Secretary of the Navy and of Captain Barnette, commanding the U.S.S. Kentucky, Miss Louise Dodd, of Covington, Ky., will present to the officers and crew of the battleship Kentucky a magnificent "Family Bible," containing a large register, which is to receive the record of the marriages, births and deaths of the ship's company. The publishers state that this is the most superb Bible in the United States, or, in fact, they claim, in the world.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegram from Capt. J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., president of the Naval Board of Inspection, in regard to the recent official trial of the protected cruiser Galveston off the coast of Massachusetts, as follows: "Galveston contract trial completed. Average speed for four hours, 16.425 knots. No immediate repairs or changes required." The Galveston was partly built by the Trigg Iron Works, at Richmond, Va., and finished by the Government at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She was required to make 16.50 knots, and as she fell only slightly below that requirement there is no doubt of her acceptance by the Government. She has been attached to the North Atlantic Fleet.

The new cruiser Maryland, which is having her engines and machinery inspected by a naval board, arrived in the harbor of Newport, R.I., May 29. In a four hours' run between Gardner's Bay and Point Judith the cruiser maintained a speed of eighteen knots an hour. Six boilers were in use and 1.8 pounds of coal a horsepower were consumed.

A despatch from Vallejo, Cal., states that in target practice in San Pablo Bay, May 28, Kempsthorpe Scott, an apprentice on the torpedo boat Preble, broke the American Navy record with a six-pound gun. While the Preble was moving at a speed of ten knots Scott struck the target at 1,000 yards nineteen times out of twenty-one shots.

The orders of the Department detaching P.A. Engr. Robert Crawford, U.S.N., retired, from the Enterprise and ordering him to his home, brings to a conclusion a unique condition of affairs. P.A. Engineer Crawford has been on the retired list for several years past, but some time ago was detailed for duty on board the Massachusetts schoolship, the Enterprise, and remained aboard during the summer cruises of that craft. Here was presented the anomaly of a naval officer on the retired list for disability incurred in the line of duty, performing sea service with the best of the active list. This officer is one of the older "War Engineers" of the Civil War.

Reports received at the Navy Department from Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, commanding the cruiser Maryland, tell of the excellent record made by that vessel during a voyage from Newport News, Va., on May 25, to Gardner's Bay, where she arrived the next afternoon. The time from 2 to 7 p.m. on May 25 was occupied in the run out to sea, in compensating compasses and swinging ship, the actual time from the Capes to Gardner's Bay being twenty-three and one-half hours. Only six of the boilers were used, and with natural draft an average speed was recorded for seventeen hours of 13.62 knots per hour. At noon on May 26, assisted draft, with an air pressure of three-quarter inch to one inch was used, and the average speed for four hours with three-eighths power of boilers was 15.9 knots per hour; for two hours of this run the speed made was 16.8 knots per hour. The wireless telegraph system had been installed just before leaving Newport News and was given a thorough test. The latitude and longitude of the vessel were signaled to the Maine when seventy-five miles from Cape Henry and every hour thereafter, through the Kentucky. Communication with the Kentucky continued until 9:40 a.m. on May 26, when the Maryland was 228 miles from Cape Henry. Communication could have easily been continued twenty-five miles further, as the signals coming in were readable, but other stations working almost continuously made it impossible to read the Kentucky any greater distance. In addition the Maryland communicated with the Newport station at a distance of 125 miles; with Cape Hatteras distant 130 miles; Cape May distant 110 miles; and Highland Light station, distant 75 miles.

The Berlin Tageblatt says the German Government is determined to increase the size of the remaining battleships which will be laid down under the authorized naval program from the 13,200 tons of those building to 16,000 tons so as to equal the American and British displacements.

The Navy Department has directed the commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., to place the following torpedo-boats in commission: Thornton, Shubrick, Dupont, Porter and Rodgers. When commissioned these boats will be assigned to the North Atlantic Fleet and

will go first to Newport in order that their crews may be trained in the maneuvering and handling of their boats.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of May 27 from the commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kas., that the 1st Squadron, 13th Cav. (12 officers, 153 enlisted men), arrived at that post on May 26.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of May 31 from the commanding general, Department of California, that the transport Sheridan sailed on that date from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, Philippine Islands, with the 16th Infantry (770 enlisted men), Troop A, B, C and D; 7th Cavalry (252 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Price, Lieutenant Colonel Allen, Major Kennedy, Chaplain Hillman, Captains George, Beckurts, Bennett, Ridenour, Gohn, Wheeler, French and Bennett; Lieutenants McKain, Hayes, Roach, Westcott, Hilgard, White, Carter, Smith, Stone, Harvey, Morison, Atkins, Shean, Soellac, Boswell, Kingman, Hyatt, Churchill, James, Boschen, McCune, Beals, Peyton, Pickering and Riley; 16th Inf. Major Nicholson, Captains Averill and Roberts; Lieutenants Boice, Humphrey, Jennings, Palmer, Shannon, Montgomery, Zell, Blair, 7th Cavalry; six Hospital Corps men; 18 casuals; Brigadier General Buchanan; Colonel Byrne, Med. Dept.; Major McCarthy, Q.M. Dept.; Captains Hepburn, Signal Corps; Rethers, 9th Inf.; Chaplain Newsom, 9th Inf.; Lieutenants Brown, Baily, Howell, Wickline and Humphreys, Med. Dept.; Lee, 7th Cav.; King and Turgeon, Philippine Scouts; Brigadier General Davis, retired, for Honolulu.

Manila, P.I., June 2, 1905.

The Military Secretary: The transport Sherman arrived at Manila, June 1; goes into quarantine until to-morrow on account of smallpox; will be released to-morrow if no new cases. The Sherman has the 9th Infantry and the 2d Squadron, 7th Cav., aboard.

CORBIN.

### THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

##### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.  
FIRST SQUADRON.

##### First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans), Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnette. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

##### SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, Commander.

##### Third Division.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York. Address there.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Arrived June 1 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.  
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

##### Fourth Division.

To be commanded by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson.  
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived May 26 at Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived May 28 at Gardner's Bay, Long Island Sound. Send mail to Orient Point, N.Y.

##### THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

##### Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, Capt. James D. Adams ordered to command. Arrived May 25 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived May 25 at Samana Bay, Santo Domingo.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

##### Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.  
NEWPORT, composite gunboat, 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. At Fajardo, Porto Rico.  
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Fajardo, Porto Rico.

##### COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, commander.

Send mail for vessels of this squadron to Annapolis, Md.  
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Annapolis, Md.  
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Annapolis, Md.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Annapolis, Md.  
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Annapolis, Md.

ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Annapolis, Md.  
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived May 28 at Annapolis, Md.  
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. T. E. De Witt Veeder. At Annapolis, Md.  
TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Annapolis, Md.

#### DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.  
The Whipple, Stewart, Worden and Macdonough of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron. Send mail for the boats of this flotilla to Annapolis, Md., unless otherwise noted.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase (pennant boat of Lieut. Commander Johnston). Arrived May 28 at Annapolis, Md.  
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived May 28 at Annapolis, Md.  
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Arrived May 28 at Annapolis, Md.  
TRUXTUN, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. Arrived June 2 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived May 28 at Annapolis, Md.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement, Harry S. Myddleton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement, W. E. Seecombe, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed May 29 from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Sailed May 27 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, George Worley, master. Sailed June 1 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
NERO (collier), merchant complement, I. F. Shirliff, master. Sailed May 29 from Newport News, Va., for the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Anton Kautz. Arrived May 30 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Arrived May 27 at Samana Bay, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. At San Francisco, Cal.  
BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. Arrived May 26 at the naval station, Hawaii.  
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John E. Roller. At Panama. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

#### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

#### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

#### Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Lieut. Douglass E. Dismukes. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, L.D.G., 8 guns, Lieut. John P. J. Ryan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin.  
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes (pennant boat of flotilla commander), Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived May 28 at Taku, China.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. Arrived May 28 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter ordered to command. Sailed from San Francisco May 2.  
RAINBOW, station and distilling ship, Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.



PROLIC, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Blish. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 ALLEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.  
 ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William C. P. Muir. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 CHOCTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 COAL BARGE NO. 1. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. James M. Miller. Capt. John V. B. Blecker ordered to command. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived May 27 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.  
 EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying duty on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 EAGRE. Sailing training ship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.  
 ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 FERN (tender), 3 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.  
 HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.  
 HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.  
 INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.  
 IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. Arrived May 26 at the naval station, Hawaii.  
 IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
 KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.  
 LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.  
 MASSABOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.  
 MICHIGAN, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.  
 MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Adolph Marix. Capt. James M. Miller ordered to command. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.  
 ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.  
 OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
 PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 PENACOOK (tug), Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. Sailed June 1 from the naval station, Port Royal, S.C., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Placed in commission May 31. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco.  
 PISCATAQUA (tug), Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 PRAIRIE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.  
 PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.  
 POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
 PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.  
 RANGER, C., Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Sailed May 30 from the naval station, Guam, Ladrones, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
 RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 ROCKET (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 SOLACE (transport), Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed May 26 from the naval station, Hawaii, for the naval station, Guam, en route Manila. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.  
 STANDISH (tug). At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address there.  
 SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.  
 TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
 UNCAS (tug), Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Sailed June 1 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 VIKEN (tender to Amphitrite), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 WASE, C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 WOMPATUCK, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived May 25 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.  
 YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement, J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived May 31 at Hampton Roads, Va. Address there. Will be sent to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.  
 ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement, A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 BLITZ (collier), merchant complement, E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent back to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.  
 GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement, Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement, W. D. Prdeaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 ZAFIRO (collier), merchant complement, A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed May 30 from Yokohama, Japan, for the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.  
 Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.  
 BLAKELEY, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 FARRAUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 MCKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 PORTER, Lieut. William McDowell ordered to command. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson ordered to command. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 SHUBRICK, Lieut. John B. Marshall, jr., ordered to command. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 THORNTON, Lieut. Victor L. Houston ordered to command. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, jr., in command. Lieut. Irwin V. Gillie ordered to command.  
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, BAILEY, and submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
 AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship), Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.  
 INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster), Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
 PENSAOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladrones Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The following is the itinerary of the Enterprise: Leave Provincetown, Mass.,

June 1; arrive Gardners Bay, Long Island Sound, June 3; leave Gardners Bay, July 1; arrive Horta, Fayal, July 13; leave Horta July 15; arrive Queenstown, Ireland, July 26; leave Queenstown Aug. 5; arrive Brest, France, Aug. 7; leave Brest Aug. 16; arrive Madeira Aug. 25; leave Madeira Sept. 1; arrive Provincetown Sept. 1. Mail address from June 1 to 29 is New London, Conn., and from July 1 to Aug. 15, in care U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European countries five cents per half ounce.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. The following is the itinerary of the St. Mary's: Sail from New London June 6; sail from Queenstown July 11; sail from Cherbourg July 27; sail from Funchal Aug. 15; arrive New York about Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the U.S. Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALABATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco.  
 FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 26.—Lieut. O. D. Duncan, discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Washington, D.C., June 1, 1905, examination for retirement, then report Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for further orders.  
 Lieut. Y. Stirling, jr., to Massachusetts, June 1, 1905.  
 Lieut. W. P. Cronan, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., June 26, 1905.  
 Ensign O. W. Fowler, to Nevada, June 3, 1905.  
 Btsn. P. Shanahan, to Constellation, May 29, 1905, and additional duty Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
 Chief Gun. C. H. Sheldon, detached Brooklyn; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty on board the torpedoboats in reserve at that yard.  
 Act. Gun. J. F. McCarthy, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Alliance, and additional duty naval station, Culebra, W.I., sailing from New York, N.Y., June 10, 1905.  
 War. Mach. A. Gay, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty on board the torpedoboats in reserve at that yard.  
 Paymr. Clk. F. J. Hearty, resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Brooklyn, accepted, to take effect May 31, 1905.  
 Paymr. Clk. F. C. DesRochers, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy May 26, 1905, duty Brooklyn.  
 MAY 27.—Lieut. V. S. Houston, detached Massachusetts; to command Thornton.  
 Lieut. J. H. Tomb, detached Alabama; to command Dupont.  
 Lieut. W. McDowell, detached Kearsarge; to command Porter.  
 Lieut. A. W. Johnson, detached Worden; to command Rodgers.  
 Ensign C. T. Hutchins, detached Brooklyn; to Worden. Midshipman W. S. Anderson, detached Brooklyn; to Galveston.  
 Midshipman R. B. Hilliard, detached Olympia; to Dixie. Midshipman A. C. Pickens, detached Olympia; to Dixie. Midshipman H. H. Michael, detached Massachusetts; to Tacoma.  
 Asst. Surg. G. M. Olson, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 24, 1905.  
 Asst. Surg. B. Elmore, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 24, 1905.  
 Asst. Surg. E. O. J. Eytting, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 24, 1905.  
 Chief Gun. F. T. Applegate, detached Naval Station, Culebra, W.I., etc.; to Denver.  
 Gun. G. A. Messing, to navy yard, Washington, D.C., June 1, 1905, for instruction; thence to Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for similar duty; then to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty at the Naval Magazine at that yard.  
 Paymr. Clk. E. E. Artois, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from May 27, 1905, for duty on board the Newark.  
 Chief Carp. W. A. Barry, detached Prairie; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty in department of construction and repair of that yard.  
 MAY 29.—Capt. H. G. O. Colby, detached command Olympia; to home and wait orders.  
 Capt. J. D. Adams, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to command Olympia, sailing from New York, N.Y., about June 7, 1905.  
 MAY 31.—Ensign E. H. Campbell, to Chicago, June 2, 1905.  
 Midshipman H. Burnham, detached Brooklyn, and resignation as a midshipman in the Navy accepted to take effect June 1, 1905.  
 Act. Asst. Surg. J. B. Mears, additional duty at the Marine Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y.  
 Btsn. J. A. Smith, retired, to Baltimore, Md., for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at that place.  
 Btsn. T. W. Healy, warranted a boatswain in the Navy from July 30, 1903.  
 War. Mach. J. L. McCormack, warranted from May 11, 1904.  
 Note.—Asst. Naval Constr. J. E. McDonald died at Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., May 29, 1905.  
 JUNE 1.—Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, detached office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, to command Dubuque.  
 Lieut. Comdr. C. M. McCormick, orders May 15, modified; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington.  
 Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, detached navy yard, New York; to the Dubuque as executive officer.  
 Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay; to Naval Observatory, Washington.  
 Ensign W. D. Puleston, detached Scorpion; to the Arkansas, June 3.  
 Ensigns W. Brown, jr., and J. D. Wainwright, to the Dubuque.  
 Ensign E. C. Keenan, retired, detached navy yard, Norfolk; to home.  
 Surg. J. A. Guthrie, detached Dixie; to naval hospital, New York, for treatment.  
 Asst. Surg. J. F. Murphy, to additional duty on board the Dubuque.  
 Pay Dir. J. A. Ring, detached duty, navy yard, Boston, June 30; to navy yard, Portsmouth, July 1 for duty as pay officer of yard.  
 Pay Insp. W. W. Woodhull, retired, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, July 1, and continue other duties.  
 Asst. Paymr. E. M. Hacker, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to the Dubuque.  
 Chief Btsn. F. Muller, commissioned a chief boatswain from May 26, 1905.  
 Btsn. H. M. Anderson, warranted from July 30, 1903.  
 War. Mach. D. C. Beach, to works of Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., for duty as assistant to inspector of machinery.  
 Paymr. Clk. F. M. Verrell, appointment dated Sept. 30, 1903, duty navy yard, Portsmouth, revoked.

Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter orders and memoranda 50, Navy Department, will be found on Page 1094 of this issue.



## JUNE WEEK AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 1, 1905.

This is graduation week at the Naval Academy, but with no graduating class. The ceremonies of "June week" were inaugurated on Monday, May 29, by the formal reception to the Board of Visitors. The members of the board took up their position opposite the center of the parade ground and the brigade of midshipmen passed in review. The remaining exercises of the day consisted of a seamanship drill, a reception to the board at the residence of the Superintendent, and a dress parade at 6:15.

At the evening parade the colors were presented to the first company, commanded by Douglass L. Howard, son of Comdr. T. B. Howard, U.S.N. This company has made the best showing of the twelve during the year, the standing being determined by a system of markings showing the work done in the professional exercises at the Academy, and also in the different branches of athletics.

The right to carry the colors for the year is the most eagerly sought honor at the Academy. In all 1,181 points are assigned in the competition. Of these 100 each are assigned to seamanship, Infantry drill, Artillery drill, great gun practice and small arm practice, the first company being awarded 50, the second 35, and the third 15. The sailing races furnish in all 154 points; field and track contests 108; football and rowing 100 each; fencing 73; baseball 68; and gymnastics 48. Finally comes the presentation sword and Thompson trophy, awarded for individual work in athletics and securing 15 points each for the company containing the winner.

Midshipman Howard is himself the captain of the football team, and while his company made an excellent showing in the professional branches, it was owing to the fact that it also contained a large number of fine athletes in the different branches that it distanced all competition for the honor. The first company secured 50 points in small arms practice, and 25 in seamanship. Points for football were won by Howard, Goss and Woodworth, of the first team, and Welch and Strassburger, of the second, while Jensen won five points as a crew man. Midshipman Alexander Sharp added 29 points by his honors in the different branches of fencing, and Washburn, Burford and Burg secured points from field and track athletics. In baseball points were secured by Spofford, as captain of the team, and also for the best batting average, and he also won 15 points for securing the award of the presentation sword as the best athlete, the presentation being made on Tuesday. Van Auker also secured points for baseball. Finally Howard gained 10 points for heavy weight boxing and Heim 10 for light weight wrestling.

The second company, commanded by Midshipman Julian H. Collins, secured 159 points. This company received the largest number of points on the professional branches, but did not contain so many athletes. It was first in seamanship, second in Artillery drill, and third in small gun practice. The tenth company, commanded by Midshipman G. B. Wright, was third, with 120 points. First honors in Infantry drill, which alone formerly settled the color competition, were won by the sixth company, commanded by Midshipman Leigh Noyes, and in great gun practice by the eighth company, commanded by Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr.

The members of the Board of Visitors who have arrived are U.S. Representatives Edward P. Vreeland, of Kentucky; Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut; and William A. Jones, of Virginia; Hon. James C. Couris, Prof. C. M. Pinkerton, Des Moines, Iowa; Joseph G. Darlington, of Philadelphia; Capt. John Wilkes, Charlotte, N.C.; Dr. S. W. Stratton, of Washington; and Capt. W. H. Jacques, of Little Bear's Head, N.H. Lieut. Allen Buchanan, U.S.N., has been detailed to act as secretary of the board during its stay here. Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, is still to arrive. The two other members of the board will be unable to attend. They are Senator James B. McCreary, of Kentucky, and Col. William R. Nelson, of Kansas City, Mo., who is ill. Word was received on June 1 that Senator Dick, who had been elected president of the Board of Visitors, would not be able to come to Annapolis during the coming week.

The Board of Visitors, at a meeting on Tuesday, appointed committees to take up the different phases of the work in detail.

The second day of the exercises, Tuesday, was opened with a fine exhibition of drill in the Infantry tactics by the brigade of midshipmen, under Comdr. William F. Fullam. So important has this part of the work become that two days have been allotted to it during the week. Thursday there will be a drill devoted to the closed order. The drill Tuesday opened with a battle formation in which the 2d Battalion, under Lieut. Allen Buchanan, formed the attacking force, and the first, under Ensign Semmes Reed, represented the attacked.

Both the Board of Visitors and the brigade of midshipmen were divided Tuesday morning, a battle drill afloat and an artillery drill on shore going on at the same time and the members of the board parting in order that some might witness each exercise.

In the battle drill the flagship was the monitor Terror, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery; and the other vessels of the fleet were the destroyer Worden, the gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval, the submarine Holland and a number of launches. The ships first steamed up the Severn and then into the open bay, where a fine exhibition of the use of the guns of different caliber was given, all being manned by midshipmen. Several torpedoes were also fired from the tubes. A particularly interesting part of the exercises was the work of the Holland. The official party saw the drill from the deck of the tug Standish.

The artillery drill, participated in by the 3d and 4th Divisions of the brigade, was under the charge of Lieut. Allen Buchanan. The drill represented offensive and defensive artillery operations, with an infantry support, and twelve 3-inch field pieces were handled by the midshipmen in the course of the drill. The afternoon's exercises consisted of an interesting exhibition of gymnastics, including boxing, wrestling and jiu-jitsu contests and general gymnastics.

In the afternoon there was an exhibition of setting-up exercises and fencing, and in the evening at dress parade the prizes and medals won by midshipmen during the year were presented. The most important of these are the presentation sword to Midshipman R. W. Spofford, of Kansas, as the best all round athlete, the Thompson trophy cup to Midshipman Louis C. Farley, of Massachusetts, for having done most to promote athletics, and the Thompson binoculars for the best sailor of small craft, to Midshipman Conant Taylor, of New York.

A unique part of the exhibition of gymnastics on Wednesday afternoon before the Board of Visitors, consisted of several bouts in jiu-do, the scientific jiu-jitsu, in which not only the Japanese, Yamashita, Kitigaki and Ono, engaged but also four of the midshipmen, McConnell, Piersol, Gormley and Heim, this being probably the first time that Americans have contested in the art. Yamashita is the instructor at the Academy, Kitigaki a Japanese candidate for the American Navy, and Ono, a burly newcomer to this country. Not only did the Japs and midshipmen contest among themselves, but there was a bout between Ono and Midshipman Piersol. The bouts, however, gave every indication of being mere exhibitions. While some of the holds were undoubtedly serviceable if procured, the contestants worked together in such a way as to give no indication that the Americans had learned anything that would be of real use to them if in a tight place. Exhibitions were given of how to stop an opponent who hit, kicked or rushed, but it was noticeable that the man on the de-

fense and understanding of the particular attack he had to meet and received his opponent as prearranged.

There were also fine exhibitions of good old American boxing and wrestling. Midshipmen Field and Eichen met in the light-weight boxing, and Howard and Boyd at the heavy weight. No decision was reached. Heim and Branch, two light-weights, gave a spirited wrestling bout to a draw.

There was a fine exhibition of general gymnastics on the bars and side horse by a team captained by Midshipman G. A. Alexander, and made up of Midshipmen Belt, Burg, Best, Cruse, Henderson, De Saussure, Le Bourgeois, Schanze and Stewart. Two unusual features were the chair pyramids and a dumb bell drill to music by members of the fourth class, at the conclusion of which Admiral Brownson sent for the leader, Midshipman Schanze, and complimented him especially.

On June 1 the exercises consisted of an artillery drill in the morning, an exhibition of engineering work in the afternoon, and the usual parade in the evening.

The week was marred by an unfortunate occurrence on Thursday morning, Sailmaker's Mate Weinberg, committing suicide by jumping from the Santee and drowning. He was confined in the sick ward as the result of a spree, and it is likely that he was demented. His body was recovered in about fifteen minutes with grapples, but he could not be resuscitated.

The program for Friday, June 2, is: At 9:30 a.m., a concert in the old band stand; 11 a.m., address to the midshipmen by Governor Warfield, of Maryland. An orchestral concert at the Superintendent's quarters will follow immediately after the ceremonies in the armory. At 4:30 there will be a concert by the band at the new band stand; 8:30 to midnight, hop in the new armory. On Saturday, June 3, six of the midshipmen embark on the practice squadron and will take part in the operations between the land and sea forces in and on Chesapeake, between June 11 and June 17.

Members of the command at the Marine Barracks Friday night, May 26, entertained a number of their town friends at a dance in Squad Room No. 2 at the barracks, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. A portion of the Naval Academy band, under Professor Schreyer, furnished music. A number of the officers with their ladies were present.

Midshipman George L. Wellington, of Mississippi, was expelled from the Naval Academy on Saturday for an unauthorized absence.

Governor Warfield paid an official call upon Rear Admiral F. W. Dickens on the flagship Texas, accompanied by General Riggs, Colonel Woodside and Captain Baird, and was received with due honors. During the course of conversation an interesting fact recalled by Admiral Dickens was that twenty-five years ago he was stationed at the Academy as one of the professors, serving during the administrations of Governors Carroll and Hamilton.

The crews of the ships of the Coast Squadron now in harbor accepted the invitation of the Army and Navy Union to attend memorial service at St. Mary's church on Sunday evening. A large congregation was present, with the organizations of Army and Navy Union, Holy Name Society and Catholic Benevolent Legion. A special address and sermon was delivered.

The midshipmen held the last of their series of hops on Saturday evening last in the new armory. Mrs. Sayles, wife of Lieut. W. R. Sayles, U.S.N., received with Midshipman Girard Knox, class of '06, this was a very large hop, guests from all parts of the country being present, many relatives of the midshipmen among them.

The baseball team of the second or highest class of midshipmen now at the Naval Academy defeated the nine of the third class, thereby capturing the championship for the year. The score was 6 to 2; winning battery, Kelly and Walker; losing battery, Spencer and Heldrick. Capt. W. H. Jacques, of Little Bear's Head, N.H., of the Board of Visitors, delivered a lecture on "The War in the Far East" to the officers of the Academy on Tuesday night.

Midshipman Charles McKenna Lynch, of Glassburg, Pa., of the second class of next year, has been chosen captain of the track athletes for the season of 1906. He is one of the best half-mile runners, and will succeed Harvey Delano, of Illinois, who will be graduated in January next.

Midshipman Charles H. Davis, of Woodbury, N.J., Lafayette L. Hodges, Okaloosa, Miss., and Hyatt Levene, of Michigan, all members of the fourth class, have resigned. Midshipman Henry B. LeBourgeois has been granted sick leave, and will therefore not leave with the other midshipmen on the summer cruise.

Miss Frances Terry gave a beautiful midshipmen's tea on Saturday last in honor of the baseball, track, football and fencing teams and boat crew. The occasion was a brilliant one. The house was draped in flags, balls, bats, all most artistically arranged. Many of the ladies in the city, as well as of the Naval Academy, were invited.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, U.S.N., is here as the guest of his son, Mr. Philip H. Cooper, of Prince George street. The scholastic standing, covering the whole period of their connection with the Naval Academy, has been determined for the three classes, the first class having been graduated last February. The standing of the "star" members of the classes, or those who received at least 85 per cent. of the total, is given as follows:

Second Class: 1. Allan J. Chantry, Jr., Malvern, Iowa, 221.12; 2. Whitford Drake, Waltham, Mass., 217.62; 3. Henry M. Jensen, Benson, Minn., 213.44; Harry G. Knox, Greenville, Ohio, 211.04; George B. Wright, Fergus Falls, Minn., 208.94; Stephen Decatur, Jr., Portsmouth, N.H., 208.32; John Miller, Lancaster, Ky., 207.92; Roy L. Lowman, Pohnston, Pa., 207.02; George S. Bryan, Scotland Neck, N.C., 206.12. Maximum, 240.

Third class: 1. Louis W. McKethan, Minneapolis, Minn., 149.82; 2. Gardner L. Caskey, Detroit, Mich., 148.07; John B. Rhodes, West Chester, Pa., 144.17; Arthur W. Frank, Mobile, Ala., 141.71; Philip G. Lauman, Des Moines, Iowa, 140.90; Albert B. Reed, South Hanson, Mass., 140.55; Charles R. Clark, Plattsburg, N.Y., 140.51; Felix E. Gross, Brooklyn, N.Y., 140.43; David G. Copeland, Bamberg, S.C., 139.64; Fletcher D. Starr, Sewickley, Pa., 139.11; Garrett L. Schuyler, New York, N.Y., 139.10; Alfred W. Brown, Chelsea, Mass., 139.06; Lemuel M. Stevens, Warsaw, Ill., 138.65; Raymond A. Spruance, Indianapolis, Ind., 138.53; Robert A. Theobald, San Francisco, Cal., 138.49; David A. Scott, Kingston, N.Y., 138.15; Ralph T. Hanson, Perryburg, Ohio, 137.71; Earl F. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., 137.58; Frank Russell, Wellsboro, Pa., 137.43; Guy E. Baker, Lynchburg, Va., 136.83; William L. Beck, Sedalia, Mo., 136.23.

Fourth class: Edmund R. Norton, Portland, Me., 72.28; Jerome C. Hunsaker, Saginaw, Mich., 70.78; Henry T. Markland, Milo, N.Y., 70.70; Andrew W. Carmichael, Plattsburg, N.Y., 70.61; Kirkwood H. Donavin, Columbus, Ohio, 69.70; Walter Smith, Boston, Mass., 69.70; Henry F. Davis, Elko, Nev., 69.41; Halter Bell, Dallas, Texas, 69.28; Alexander M. Charlton, Omaha, Neb., 68.78; John W. Rankin, Hartford, Conn., 68.28; Allen Bacon, Newton Highlands, Mass., 68.16. Maximum, 80.

## PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., May 20, 1905.

Major and Mrs. Long returned from their eastern trip May 18 from Seattle.

Lieut. C. H. Fischer, U.S.N., returned from San Francisco on May 18, having been on duty in charge of a draft for the U.S.S. Lawton and the trainingship Pensacola.

The transport Zafiro, which has been ordered to this yard for a general overhauling and extensive repairs, left Cavite May 16 for Nagasaki, en route here. She should arrive at this yard about the middle of June.

Paymr. and Mrs. Addison entertained at dinner May 13 for Lieut. and Mrs. Schofield and Dr. Fauntleroy.

Surg. and Mrs. Carpenter entertained at dinner May 17 for Comdr. and Mrs. Doyle and Paymaster Barber.

Miss Gillespie, of Seattle, is the guest of the Misses Potts.

Comdr. and Mrs. Potts entertained at dinner on May 17 for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Lewerenz and Mrs. Schofield.

Mrs. Beuret and Mrs. Addison attended a tea given by Mrs. Swanstrom in Seattle May 17.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 28, 1905.

Five general prisoners, who all had long terms staring them in the face, made their escape from the new guard house, into which they had been moved but the day before, on Sunday night. It is thought that a lock was "doctored" in some way so that when the door to the cage was shut it prevented it from locking. As soon as the escape was discovered (about midnight) troops were ordered out and the country scoured for miles around by mounted detachments, but without any results. On Wednesday, however, one of the prisoners, Jackson, by name, was taken by the police in Kansas City and returned to this post. The prisoners still at large are Harry Young, Carl Kohler, Harry Fletcher, and Henry DeWitt.

Of the four bids entered on Thursday for the construction of the post's new hospital, J. B. Betts, of Topeka, Kas., had the lowest and will probably be awarded the work. His bid was \$41,000. The work must be commenced before the end of June and will be completed before July 1, 1906.

Capt. William L. Kenly, Field Art., from Vancouver Barracks, who had been a visitor here, left for his station early last week. He stopped while en route from the Rock Island Arsenal to witness the firing with the new field guns. Dental Surg. F. F. Wing, rejoined last week after several months at Fort Des Moines. Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav., was in Fort Leavenworth for several days as member of a board which has been testing sights to be used on the new carbine.

The swimming pool in the post gymnasium was thrown open the first of the week and, judging from the way it is being patronized, is a very popular institution. Lieut. A. F. Cassad, Field Art., and Mrs. Cassad, returned from Fort Leavenworth last week where they have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Crawford.

Sergt. Charles D. McArthur, Troop A, 9th Cav., who was placed upon the retired list on May 22 after thirty years' service, left the day following for his home in Hot Springs, Ark. Coms. Sergt. Edwin E. Lear and Mrs. Lear arrived in the post this afternoon from Fort Sam Houston. Sergeant Lear succeeds Sergeant Rose in charge of the school for bakers, who leaves this week for Fort DuPont, Del.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., secretary of the school, was called to Chicago very suddenly last week by the death of his uncle.

The Kansas Pharmaceutical Association visited the post in a body on Wednesday afternoon and witnessed a drill in the riding hall, prepared for their entertainment.

The 1st Squadron, 13th Cav., arrived early yesterday morning, having left San Francisco at 11:55 a.m. on Tuesday. At about 9:30 the 11th Cavalry squadron, headed by the 9th Cavalry band, marched to the depot and escorted the newcomers into the garrison with the usual ceremonies. The squadron has eleven officers and 157 men present and presented a fine appearance. They have occupied the quarters vacated by the 8th Cavalry squadron, which recently sailed for the islands.

Brig. Gen. John F. Weston arrived Friday and was the guest of Colonel Godfrey until yesterday, when he left for Denver. A salute of eleven guns was fired upon his arrival by the 20th Field Battery, but his visit was unofficial and for the purpose of looking over matters pertaining to the schools for cooks and bakers, in both of which he is greatly interested.

The house of Mr. Clark, chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Office, was struck by lightning on Wednesday night during one of the fiercest storms that has visited the post in years, and it seems almost miraculous that members of the family were not killed. The bolt tore its way through the roof and entered the room occupied by Miss Margaret Clark, and set draperies and wood-work afire. Mr. Clark and his son, Charles, extinguished the flames.

The 9th Cavalry band and the prisoners have been moved from their old quarters to the new ones recently turned over to the Quartermaster by the contractors. Since its arrival the band has been living in the rooms in the gymnasium intended for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association. Now that the band has moved the Y.M.C.A. has moved from the basement into its own rooms and is prepared to entertain its many members in comfort. The prisoners, as well as the guard, find the new guard house a palace in comparison with the old one. It has accommodations for 110 prisoners, with kitchen, dining room, laundry and workshop under one roof.

The first class in the cooks' school, twenty in number, will report here June 12, coming from Columbus and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; from the former post, eight Infantry and four Coast Artillery men; from the latter, four Cavalry and one Field Artillery. The colored regiments will be represented by two infantrymen and one cavalryman.

Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, Field Art., in charge of baseball, has issued a call for candidates for the post team to report to-morrow afternoon. Until the team and substitutes are selected the applicants will be excused from drill in the afternoon on four days during the week.

Brig. Gen. C. J. Wint arrived Thursday, accompanied by Major Charles R. Noyes, on his annual tour of inspection. In the evening Col. and Mrs. Godfrey received for the visitors, the officers, their families and guests being invited. Next morning General Wint reviewed the Cavalry and Artillery garrisons, which passed in beautiful order at all three garrisons. In the afternoon the Cavalry drilled before the general. In the evening both General Wint and General Weston attended the hop, which takes place every two weeks. On Saturday the party witnessed the firing of the new field pieces with which the 7th Field Battery is equipped. The problem was one of fire control and extremely interesting. One hundred and thirty-six rounds of ammunition were used. In the afternoon General Wint was very much interested in a game of polo, which was played on the athletic club grounds, between two picked teams. General Wint will complete his visit to-morrow.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. T. Brummell, 7th Cav., retired, has accepted the position of instructor in the school for cooks, recently ordered established at this post, and, with his family, will join the post next week from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he has been steward of the post exchange for several years.

It seems to be practically assured that the construction of a suitable bridge over the Kaw will be undertaken before the close of the fiscal year, June 30. The construction of stone culverts over One and Three Mile Creeks and the building of a Cavalry band stable and a garbage crematory will also be authorized. It is equally certain, and the work commenced before June 30. This action is the result of the recent visit of Generals Chaffee and Humphrey. The need of a bridge over the Kaw to replace the one carried away by the flood of two years ago has been keenly felt as the drill grounds on the other side of the river, which comprise about 900 acres as level as a floor have been useless since that time. It has been necessary to go up or down the river a distance of six miles to cross.

A party of officers congregated in the Carr hall one evening last week, for the purpose of congratulating the



new lieutenant colonels, Levi P. Hunt and Charles A. Varnum. Capt. W. S. Guignard, Art. Corps, from Fort Washington, Md., left for his station early in the week. Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., from the Presidio, has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. S. McNair, for several days. Major Banister, Med. Dept., is in Alabama on a month's leave. The family of Colonel Parker has arrived and is domiciled in the field officers' quarters opposite the 7th Cavalry monument.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 29, 1905.

The athletic carnival which took place at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, Saturday, May 28, proved to be the greatest success of the season. The 15th Cavalry and 2d and 27th Batteries of Field Artillery from this garrison were well represented in all the contests and succeeded in carrying off several honors for the post. Private Weidman, Troop A, established a new department record for the high jump. He jumped 5 ft. 10 ins. higher than any previous department record. Those who attended the carnival were: Capt. and Mrs. Conklin, Captain McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Captain and Mrs. Lindsey, Lieut. and Mrs. Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett, Captain Dean and Miss Hoyle, Lieutenant Lear, Miss Russell, Lieutenant Mangum, Lieutenant Norton, Lieutenant Martin, Lieutenant Ruggles, Lieutenant Foster, Lieutenant Baker, Miss Gresham, Lieutenant Patterson, Lieutenant Blakeley, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Captain Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Lamoreux.

In addition to the events on the program for the evening, the officers of this garrison crossed bats with the officers of Plattsburg in a game of baseball. Both sides were well represented by rooters and the game was highly exciting, ending in a disastrous tie for Plattsburg. The line-up from this garrison was as follows: Lieutenant Burnett, p.; Lieutenant Partridge, c.; Captain Lindsey, 1st b.; Lieutenant Bunker, 2d b.; Lieutenant Lear, 3d b.; John McMahon, jr., r.f.; Lieutenant Martin, c.f.; Lieutenant Foster, i.f.

Considerable excitement prevailed around the guard-house and the garrison on May 26 by the desertion of a sentry while on guard duty. He had taken two general prisoners out for fatigue duty, and he and one of the prisoners mutually agreed to desert, while the other objected, but forced him to go with them at the point of a gun and carried him several miles before releasing him. The prisoner returned and reported the matter with all possible haste, and a detachment of thirty troopers, under the command of Lieutenant Foster, 15th Cav., was dispatched to catch the delinquents. After a thorough search of the neighborhood for a day and a night, the detachment returned unsuccessful. All local authorities have been notified, and it is thought that the deserters will be captured.

The post exchange has made an addition of an ice cream parlor to their business. Several tents have been arranged, and a very comfortable and cool resort has been made of it.

The usual ceremonies were observed on Decoration day, May 30. The salute was fired by the 27th Battery. The 27th Battery, Field Artillery, under the command of Capt. John Conklin, and the 3d Squadron and band, under the command of Major Wilber E. Wilder, proceeded to Burlington and formed at the head of St. Paul street for participation in the celebration of the day in that city.

Captain Lamoreux is now advertising for bids for walks and roads at the fort. The bids are to be opened on the 10th inst. The new roads are to include a road behind the new officers' quarters, one to the gymnasium, refinishing new roads and curbing around the riding hall. The new walk will be a walk from the administration building to the gymnasium, one from the non-commissioned officers' line to the quartermaster's storehouse, a new road between new officers' quarters and barracks.

Capt. George G. Barnhardt, regimental quartermaster at the fort, is advertising for bidders for repairs for the hospital. These repairs are to include, among others, an addition to the dispensary lockers and improvements to the gutters and down-spouts. These bids are to be opened on the 15th inst.

One of the most splendid entertainments ever given in this post by enlisted men was a ball and banquet given by Troop E, 15th Cav., on the night of the 29th. The quarters were beautifully decorated, and the dancing continued all night. A delightful supper was served during the hours of the night, and the beautiful decorations of the dining room received compliments from all the officers of the post. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett, Lieutenants Norton and Foster, Chaplain Brander, Colonel Wallace, Lieut. and Mrs. Whitside and guest called in the early hours of the evening.

A great change in the officers of this garrison has been made by the War Department, and the change has been the occasion of much talk outside of the garrison, many believing that it was caused by the reported trouble from here. This is not the case; the promotions of officers is the cause, and it is quite unfortunate that it comes at this particular time. All of the officers who are ordered away are great favorites, and it is earnestly hoped that Capt. Warren Dean, who is assigned to the 11th Cavalry, will effect his transfer with Capt. Frank Parker, who is at present military attaché at Caracas, Venezuela. The other changes are the transfer on account of promotion of 1st Lieut. William D. Forsyth, who is now a captain of the 5th Cavalry. Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, who is at present under treatment at Hot Springs with malaria, will join the garrison. Mrs. Andrews will accompany her husband. Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., who is also at Hot Springs for treatment, will join the post after an absence of eight months. Mrs. McMullen will also return with the lieutenant. Second Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, who has been with the 2d Battery for the past year, will go to the 4th Battery at Fort Myer, and 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, of the Fort Myer battery, will join Captain Conklin here. Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C., has the sympathy of a host of friends in being unsuccessful in not again being assigned to the 7th Battery here. He was stationed with this battery for three years, and now goes to the 4th. He is a resident of Essex Junction, about two miles from the post.

The command here is very much pleased over the decision of the War Department detailing one troop of Cavalry and one battery of Field Artillery to participate in the coming maneuvers of the Massachusetts State Militia. The commands to obtain the detail have not yet been determined, but it is expected that a course of drills will be instituted to determine the successful organizations.

Capt. Warren Dean, 11th Cav., and Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., gave another one of their delightful dinner formations on Wednesday evening, when they had as their guests Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, Mrs. John Conklin, Miss Edith Hoyle and Miss Grace Russell. The affair was given for the guests to meet 1st Lieut. James P. Robinson, Art. Corps, who has been visiting at the garrison the latter part of the week.

The officers and ladies of the garrison turned out en masse last Monday evening and went to Burlington to witness the performance of May Irwin in "Mrs. Black Is Back." The play was immensely enjoyed, and upon the return to the garrison chafing dish suppers were served among the various theater parties.

First Lieut. George C. Duncan, 15th Cav., on Thursday evening left the garrison for Hot Springs, Ark., where he is to receive treatment for the gout. Lieutenant Duncan has been under the surgeon's care here for the past year, and has not been physically fitted for any duty except office work all during that time.

The officers and ladies of the garrison are extending

their congratulations to Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Tremaine over the arrival of a bouncing baby boy, born Thursday morning.

First Lieut. James P. Robinson, Art. Corps, who came to this garrison as a member of the gunner's board, has been at the post the past week, the guest of Lieut. Clifton Norton. Lieutenant Robinson is delighted with the post, and it was while here that he learned of his transfer to the 14th Battery at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

First Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel was the guest of honor at a yachtmen's party at the Champlain Yacht Club last Wednesday evening. Previous to the smoker of the club Lieutenant Pickel and a party of Burlingtonians were royally entertained by Don. A. Dodge, of New York city, on his prize winner launch, Queen Bess. Lieut. Scott Baker is at present the only member of the club.

Major H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf., was a visitor at the State capitol, Montpelier, last week. He was making preparations for his cadets to take an overland march from Northfield to the capitol.

Sergt. Frederick Widdop, 27th Battery, F.A., has been appointed first sergeant in that organization. Corp. W. H. Rucker, Troop M, son of Brig. General Rucker, U.S.A., retired, has been promoted to be a sergeant in his troop.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 30, 1905.

The following are the members of the Board of Visitors, which will be convened on Thursday: Presidential appointees: Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, Ill.; Col. William F. Prosser, Seattle, Wash.; Insp. John Schroers, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn.; Col. Dudley Evans, 51 Broadway, New York; Dr. George L. Magruder, Washington, D.C.; Hon. Franklin Murphy, Jersey City, N.J. Senate appointees: Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Peekskill, N.Y.; Hon. Charles A. Culberson, Dallas, Texas. House appointees: Hon. Washington Gardner, Albion, Mich.; Hon. John J. Esch, La Crosse, Wis.; Hon. James L. Slayden, San Antonio, Texas.

Recitations will continue to include June 5. On June 6 the annual examination begins, to last over Thursday, the 8th. The following schedule of exercises is announced subject to change on account of weather:

Thursday, June 1: Review for the Board of Visitors, 4:30 p.m.; June 2: School of the troop, on cavalry plain, 1st Class, 4:30 p.m.; June 3: Outdoor meet, on grass plain, 3:00 p.m.; June 5: School of the field battery, on the cavalry plain, 1st Class as officers and drivers, 3d Class as cannoners, 4:30 p.m.; tent pitching, on grass plain, 1st, 3d and 4th Classes, 5:15 p.m.; June 6: Outdoor military calisthenics, on grass plain, Corps of Cadets, 4:15 p.m.; military gymnastics, in gymnasium, 4th Class, 4:45 p.m.; June 7: A minor tactical problem, to north of post, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Classes, 4:30 p.m.; June 8: Machine guns, on target range, 1st and 3d Classes, 4:30 p.m.; rifle practice, on target range, 4th Class, 4:30 p.m.; pack train and mountain guns, on target range, 1st and 2d Classes, 4:30 p.m.; June 9: School of the trooper, in riding hall, 1st Class, 10:30 a.m.; exercises in practical field engineering, 1st and 2d Classes, 3:00 p.m.; Saturday, June 10: Polo game between Cadet teams, 10:30 a.m.; June 12: School of the battalion, on grass plain, Corps of Cadets, 10:30 a.m.

Beginning June 1, evening parade will take place daily at 6:30 p.m. The graduating exercises of the 1st Class will take place on Tuesday, June 13, at 10:30 a.m. The summer encampment will be established on June 14, the battalion forming at barracks at 10:30 a.m. The encampment will be called "Camp Edgerton," in honor of the memory of Lieut. Col. Wright Prescott Edgerton, of the class of 1874, who was professor of mathematics at the Military Academy from 1898 until the time of his death, June 24, 1904.

A baseball game between the 4th Class team and the Cornell nine, played here on Wednesday afternoon, resulted in a victory for West Point by a small score.

The young people of the post enjoyed a delightfully informal dance in Cullum Hall last Friday evening, and at the same time contributed to the aid of the Army Relief Society, as admission to the entertainment was by ticket. The dancers wore dominoes and were masked. After the usual program of dances a "cake walk" was equally enjoyed by participants and onlookers. The prize for the most graceful couple was awarded Lieut. R. C. Foy and Miss Lee. After the unmasking a cotillion was danced. Favors were distributed by Mesdames Paine, Fieberger, Gordon, Dudley, Smith, and Miss Newland. Supper was served during the evening. Among the favors were sunbonnets of various shades, picture frames, guns, swords, etc.

There was neither ball game nor hop on Saturday. A polo game for practice was played in the afternoon after inspection.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, the temporary chaplain, conducted services on Sunday morning from the text, "So run that ye may obtain." In the evening, at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, an address was made by Mr. MacFarland. On Monday evening the cadet hop was held in Cullum Hall.

Decoration Day the cadets enjoyed a baseball game in the morning. Boats and trains brought crowds of visitors and the weather, which had been threatening in the morning, was perfect later in the day.

On Thursday Gen. and Mrs. Mills will give a reception in honor of the Board of Visitors and the ladies accompanying them.

Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, who has been ill at the Cadet hospital for several months, will leave for Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on Tuesday afternoon. It is hoped that the change will be of benefit to this officer, who has most regained his strength since an attack of gripe early in the spring.

Chester Paddock Mills, son of the superintendent, is among the successful candidates who will report for admission on June 15.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 29, 1905.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell entertained with a five-hundred party Wednesday afternoon at her residence on Scott avenue. Those present from the city were Mrs. J. C. Douglass, Mrs. L. T. Smith, Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, jr., Mrs. C. H. Cochran and Mrs. E. D. Harrington, and Mrs. Seiden Wiley Jones, of Chicago.

Gen. H. B. Lothrop, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of Col. C. B. Hall, 18th Inf. Gen. J. Franklin Bell has returned from Lexington, Mo.; while there he delivered an address to the students of the Wentworth Military Academy at their annual closing exercises. Chaplain Axton conducted the Wednesday evening services at the U.S. Military Home, under the auspices of the S.S.C.T.U. Warden R. W. McClaughry, of the Federal penitentiary, left Wednesday for Carthage, Ill. He will deliver an address to the students at their commencement exercises at the Carthage College.

An entertainment was given Friday night at Pope Hall, under the direction of Chaplain Axton. A large audience enjoyed the various numbers presented. One that especially called forth applause was the selections from the Caudle lectures, rendered by Miss Zella Gilbert, an impersonator from Kansas City, Mo.

The last of the popular Thursday evening services was given in the post chapel this week. The program was under the direction of the young people of the Christian church of the city. These services will be resumed in the early autumn.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. F. Casad, of Fort Riley, are the

guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf. Mrs. Brownlee, who has been visiting her sisters, Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. W. H. Gordon, returned to her home in St. Louis Monday.

Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, commander of the Department of the Missouri, arrived here Monday morning at 6 o'clock. Accompanying him were Mrs. Wint and the Adjutant General of the Department, Major C. R. Noyes. They were met at the station by Col. C. B. Hall, 18th Inf., Major J. B. Erwin, 9th Cav., and Capt. W. H. Gordon, adjutant, 18th Inf. A salute was fired by the 27th Battery, and Troop G, 9th Cav., escorted them to the residence of Major and Mrs. Erwin, where Gen. and Mrs. Wint were entertained. The general inspected the post and garrison. Tuesday a large review was held; Wednesday evening a large reception and hop were given in the general's honor at Pope Hall, attended by all of the officers and their wives and several guests from the city and Kansas City.

The student officers' team was defeated by the Artillery battalion baseball team Sunday afternoon by a score of 9 to 5.

C. C. McClaughry and family, of Atlanta, Ga., came Monday to be the guests for some time of Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry. Major C. R. Noyes was the guest of Col. C. B. Hall, 18th Inf., for several days last week. Lieut. William A. Austin, 4th Cav., and wife returned to their home in Walla Walla, Wash., on Monday, after quite an extended visit with Mrs. Austin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Atwood, of the city. Lieut. A. L. Conger has been appointed organist of the Cathedral in the city.

Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman and their guest, Mr. De Forest Richards, of Douglas, Wyo., have gone to Bartlesville, I.T., on a short visit with relatives. Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, who for some time has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Peter Murray, left Monday to join her husband, Major Kennedy, in San Francisco, who will sail June 1 for Manila. Mrs. Ralph Leavitt, of Fort Lincoln, Neb., who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Edwin, of Leavenworth, will go to Topeka Monday to visit her sister, Mrs. Terry, for a few days.

The junior class at the High School will present "Between the Acts" at Pope Hall about the first of June.

Lieut. Col. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., is at the post for the purpose of selecting a new sight for the magazine rifle. Capt. William G. Haan, Gen. Staff, left Friday for Washington, after delivering a series of four lectures on the Russian-Japanese war at the Staff College. Gen. E. P. Alexander, retired, delivered his final lecture on the battle of Gettysburg Friday morning before the students of the Staff College and the Infantry and Cavalry School. General Alexander is one of the few remaining generals who participated in the battle of Gettysburg; while at the garrison he and Mrs. Alexander were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell.

Brig. Gen. John P. Weston, Commissary General, was a guest at the garrison Thursday, on his annual inspection, and left for Fort Riley the same evening. Capt. Harry L. T. Cavanaugh returned Saturday to his station at Fort Robinson, after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell.

Among the guests from the post who attended a clay pigeon shoot Saturday, given by Miss Lucy Markle at her home south of the city, were Lieuts. B. E. Bowen, 2d Inf., N.G., of Washington, and J. H. Earle, Corps of Engrs. Miss Addie Streever, of Los Angeles, Cal., was the guest of Major and Mrs. C. H. Barth for the hop Wednesday evening. Mrs. T. J. Wint, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Erwin, returned Thursday to Omaha.

E. H. Conger, former United States Minister to China, who was stationed at Peking during the Boxer uprising, is now on his way from Peking to the City of Mexico, and is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. F. E. Buchan. After staying here several days he will go direct to the City of Mexico.

Mrs. R. F. Walton will entertain Wednesday afternoon in compliment to her mother, Mrs. Ingraham, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 27, 1905.

Major George E. Bushnell, Med. Dept., who is in charge of the sanitarium for consumptives at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, paid a short visit to this post recently as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Brookes, wife of Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf. Mrs. Augur, wife of Major Ammon A. Augur, commanding officer, leaves to-day for Cincinnati, O., and after a short visit will return with her three daughters, who are at present attending school in that city. Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 29th Inf., will spend his twenty days' leave at his home in Ohio.

Mr. F. A. Gartner, chief architect of the Quartermaster's Department at San Antonio, who has been at the post for the last ten days drawing up plans and making estimates for the enlargement of the barracks, left the first of the week for San Antonio, with his work about completed. Bids will be let within a very short time, as work must be commenced before the first of July.

Co. D, 29th Inf., under command of Capt. Ulysses G. Worrlow, finishes target practice this week and has an excellent record, having sixteen sharpshooters.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf., has been called away owing to the severe illness of his mother, in the East. Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., who expected to leave the post last week on leave, has been delayed and does not know just when he will get away.

Col. Robert F. Campbell, of El Paso, who recently suffered from a stroke of apoplexy, died early in the morning of May 24 at his home in that city. Colonel Campbell had been ill for twenty-four days and his last hours were entirely unconscious, following a cerebral hemorrhage. Colonel Campbell was at one time mayor and postmaster of El Paso and every honor will be done his memory. All his family were with him except his daughter, Mrs. Aloe, wife of Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., who is now in the Philippines.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 28, 1905.

On Friday a hop, at which juvenile costumes predominated, was danced at the officers' club. Lieut. Edward R. Stone, as "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and Mrs. Stone as his colored nurse, created much merriment. After an evening of dancing and youthful games, a supper was served.

Lieut. G. M. Lee, 7th Cav., was in Omaha for a few hours Friday. He is a son of the late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and is en route from the East to the Philippines.

Major Gen. John C. Bates arrived in Omaha Friday on his annual inspection, accompanied by his aides, Captains Wright and Cheney. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton have returned from Fort Niobrara. Capt. Charles W. Castle and Lieut. Homer E. Lewis spent the latter part of the week in Lincoln, Neb., as the guests of Capt. Wilson Chase, military instructor of the University of Nebraska. Mrs. Lindsay P. Rucker has returned from a trip to her home in Texas. Mrs. Mary Wade, mother of Lieut. B. R. Wade, has returned to her home in Butler, Mo., after a short visit in the garrison. Capt. R. R. Stogsall was called to Chicago Monday by the death of Mrs. Stogsall's mother.

On Wednesday Miss Nora Casey, of Omaha, entertained at a delightful Japanese luncheon in honor of the Misses Byrne, daughters of Col. Charles B. Byrne, previous to their departure for the Philippines.

On Tuesday morning a special train from Fort Crook to Omaha will take the 1st Battalion to participate in the Memorial Day exercises in that city.



## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A State rifle team from Idaho National Guard will be selected to participate in the National Match to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., on August 24, 1905, as follows: The team will be assembled at Boise for preliminary work immediately prior to their departure for Sea Girt, where the team captain will report to the U.S. Army officer in charge of the range, not later than August 21.

The Albany Burgess Corps have presented a silver trophy cup to the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, to be contested for annually by teams from the Canadian regiments. The first contest will occur at the Dominion Meet at Rockcliffe in August, and the cup will be formally presented to the Association September 2, upon the occasion of the corps' visit to Ottawa. The cup is being designed by Tiffany.

Arrangements have been completed for a friendly invasion of Canada by the Albany (N.Y.) Burgess Corps, with some twenty guests next September. The corps will leave Albany Sept. 2 for Montreal, Canada, where it will be met by the Prince of Wales Royal Fusiliers. With officers of the latter regiment the corps will next visit Ottawa, where the entire brigade will escort the American visitors to church service Sept. 3. During its stay in Ottawa the corps will be the guests of the entire Ottawa militia, and an elaborate program of entertainment has been prepared. There will be dinners, reviews, band concerts, visits to points of interest, and an introduction to the Governor General and Lord Roberts. The corps will arrive home in Albany Tuesday morning, Sept. 5.

Adjutant General Drain, of Washington, announces that Major C. T. Dulin, Med. Dept., N.G.W., has been graduated with honor from the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C. 1st Lieut. Lee J. Laurae and 2d Lieut. R. E. Detrick, 2d Inf., have been declared proficient in all subjects except Firing Regulations, after attendance upon Garrison School at Vancouver Barracks. "While these officers," says General Drain, "should have passed in that subject also, it is only fair to say that only two officers of the Regular Service on the post successfully accomplished this examination, it being an exceedingly difficult one."

An association has recently been formed in Boston, known as the "National Guard Association of Massachusetts," which has for its object the mutual improvement of its members and to promote the welfare of the militia. The officers of the association are as follows: Capt. Walter E. Lombard, 1st Regiment, president; Capt. P. Frank Packard, 8th Regiment, Lieut. Daniel M. Goodridge, Naval Brigade, vice-presidents; Capt. James H. Smyth, 1st Regiment, secretary; Capt. Frank F. Cutting, 5th Regiment, treasurer; Capt. John H. McMahon, 6th Regiment, recorder; Capt. John H. Blanchard, 1st Cadets, Capt. Charles F. Ropes, 2d Cadets, Capt. John H. Dunn, 9th Regiment, auditing committee. The dues of the association have been placed at \$1 per year, and any active or retired company commissioned officer of the M.V.M. will immediately be placed upon the rolls upon the receipt of this amount; active and retired officers of the M.V.M. may be elected to active membership upon application therefor. The association already has a membership of over seventy-five.

The 1st Regiment, O.N.G., will be royally entertained during the stay at Vicksburg, Miss., on the occasion of the dedication of the monuments to Ohio soldiers. Camp 32, Confederate Veterans, will give an "old style Confederate barbecue." The regiment is the first State military body to appear in the new uniform. The guests of the regiment will be Gen. William McMakin, of Toledo, Ohio, commanding the 1st Brigade of Ohio Volunteers; Capt. J. F. Janda, 1st Inf., U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner, U.S.A., the two latter being detailed by the War Department to take part in the ceremonies.

Pursuant to the request of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Company, a detail of the Oregon National Guard is ordered on duty at the Fair Grounds, and will be designated as 1st Provisional Battalion. The camp will be known as Camp Sacajawea. Major Charles E. McDonnell, 3d Inf., is relieved from duty with his Regiment, and is detailed as C.O. of Camp Sacajawea.

The resignation heretofore tendered by Col. Gordon Voorhees, I.C. of Oregon, has been accepted. The commander-in-chief regrets the loss of this efficient officer, and expresses his appreciation of his service to the State. Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., is appointed in his stead. Colonel Jackson is an officer of wide experience, and is a veteran of the Civil War.

In order to stimulate a greater interest in target practice in the Kansas N.G., the following special prizes are offered for the season of 1905. For the purchase of a medal or emblem, the following awards will be made, on the figures of company merit: To the highest, \$25.00; to the second highest, \$15.00; to the third highest, \$10.00. For the purchase of a medal or emblem, the following awards will be made to the three best shots in the brigade: To the highest, \$40.00; to the second highest \$25.00; to the third highest, \$15.00. For the purchase of a medal or emblem, the following awards will be made to the best shots in each regiment: To the highest \$25.00; to the second highest, \$15.00; to the third highest, \$10.00. For the purchase of a medal or emblem, the following awards will be made, on the figures of individual merit, for pistol target practice, open to officers and enlisted men of Batteries A and B, Artillery Battalion, and all officers of the guard, field and staff and non-commissioned staff armed with pistols: To the highest \$25.00; to the second highest \$15.00; to the third highest, \$10.00. The State will pay the authorized camp pay to every officer and man assembled under orders at the regimental contest, and for the practice shoot of State team.

The annual company drill and inspection of the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Vermont, will be held this year as follows: Co. A, Rutland, June 15; Co. B, St. Albans, June 8; Co. C, Brandon, June 13; Co. D, St. Johnsbury, June 6; Co. E, Barre, June 21; Co. F, Northfield, June 22; Co. G, Bradford, June 5; Co. H, Montpelier, June 20; Co. I, Brattleboro, June 16; Co. K, Bennington, June 14; Co. L, Newport, June 7; Co. M, Burlington, June 9; Hospital Corps, St. Albans, June 8.

The organization of the Minnesota National Guard named below will encamp at Camp Lakeview, near Lake City, Minn., for an eight days' tour of duty and instruction as hereinafter designated: 1st Infantry, Col. Charles McC. Reeve, June 12 to 19; 3d Infantry, Col. Charles A. Van Duzee, June 20 to 27; 2d Infantry, Col. Arthur W. Wright, July 6 to 13; 1st Battalion Artillery, Major George C. Lambert, July 6 to 13. The following officers are ordered into service during the encampment of the several organizations above mentioned: Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, A.G.; Major Charles W. Fisher, A.I.G.; Capt. William H. Hatcher, military storekeeper, and Capt. Orris E. Lee, brigade I.S.A.P. The adjutant general will prepare the grounds. For the purpose of instruction, regimental quartermasters and commissaries will make consolidated requisition for supplies pertaining to their respective departments, while in camp.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., is losing no time in the formation of a regimental rifle team. A competition for places on the team will be held on Thursday afternoons in June, and in order to stimulate interest the competition will be limited to members of the regiment who have never been members of the regimental team. As soon as it is formed the team will practise on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Co. K has elected Asst. Surg. Cornelius D. Van Wagenen first lieutenant. He has been a member of the 71st since Oct. 4, 1899, and had previously served as a medical officer in the Army.

Co. C, of the 7th N.Y., commanded by Capt. J. W. McDougall, has the distinction of breaking all records at Creedmoor in skirmish firing, with a general figure of merit of 70.01. It will receive the 1st Brigade prize offered for the best record in shooting. The company also

won the first prize last year, its figure of merit then being 64.16. In the 2d Brigade the first prize for the best figure of merit at Creedmoor has been won by Co. E, of the 2d Regiment, whose percentage was 62.60. The regiment has made the best record in general rifle practice at Creedmoor, having qualified one distinguished expert, two experts, thirty-three sharpshooters and 801 marksmen to date.

Adjutant General Thrift, of Iowa, announces that in future the uniform for officers and enlisted men of the Iowa National Guard will be the same as adopted for the U.S. Army, except the full dress uniform. For officers of the general staff, the full dress uniform as provided for officers of the U.S. Army of like grades. The dress and service uniforms are permitted but not required for these officers.

In appointing Lieut. Col. James A. DeArmond Adjutant General of Missouri, Governor Folk has recognized the National Guard of that State in a manner which will greatly add to its efficiency. General DeArmond has been in the National Guard for some fifteen years, and at the time of his appointment was serving as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Brig. Gen. H. C. Clark, commanding the National Guard of Missouri. The Legislature has passed a bill, which has been approved by the Governor, making the organization, armament and equipment of the National Guard of Missouri conform to that of the Regular Army. This will place the Guard of that State in full harmony with the spirit of the Dick Bill. The officers are greatly pleased with the new measure. The Legislature has also increased the appropriation for the support of the National Guard to seventy-five thousand dollars.

At the opening performance of the Boer War spectacle at Brighton Beach, N.Y., May 26, there was one act not on the bills. During the parade of the various bodies the announcer stated that following the lancers would be a British field battery. Then the rumbling of wheels was heard and along came men neatly clad in olive drab uniforms (the British were khaki) with an officer at their head, of the most ponderous proportions, eagerly watched by a group of military men. "Why, there is the ghost of Capt. Dave Wilson of our 2d Battery," said Lieut. Colonel T—, grasping the arm of Colonel D—, who was sitting next to him. "It's no more of a ghost than you are," replied the colonel, "but it's the genuine article; its Captain Dave himself, sure, although I don't know how the 2d Battery joined the British army." Just then a command given in stentorian tones for a change of direction added to the already convincing evidence of the portly figure, and it was Captain Wilson and the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., who were among the mountains of South Africa. Later the battery disappeared from sight, but during the tumult of battle, there were some big "booms" from guns hidden in a far off kopje that, in the opinion of many, sounded very much like the 3.2-in. U.S. field pieces of the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y.

The camp of instruction of New York, near Peekskill, will open for the season in command of Major General Roe, on June 3, with the 10th Regiment of Separate companies, Colonel Denike, and the 1st Signal Company, Captain Erlandsen, and the 2d Signal Company, Captain Bigelow, on duty. A detail from Captain Wendell's 1st Battery will be present during each week of the camp season to fire the salutes. Instruction in guard duty, military courtesy, and drills by company battalion and regiment in close order will be given. A limited time only will be devoted to extended order. Troops will prepare their own camp and subsist themselves.

With a salute of twenty-one guns, fired by a platoon of the 1st Battery, N.Y., in command of Lieutenants Seyfried and Nickel, the athletic field of the 12th N.Y., on the sound at Barroto Point, was formally opened on the afternoon of May 30. The grounds are finely situated, and give a track of eight laps to the mile, besides affording opportunity for boating, bathing and fishing, and are easily reached. The grounds are near the spot where the ill-fated steamer General Slocum was beached.

Squadron A, of New York, in command of Major Bridgman, encamped at Van Cortlandt Park from May 27 to May 29 at its own expense, and used the time in the most profitable manner. There were squadron and troop drills, both mounted and dismounted, guard mounts, review and evening parade. Reveille was sounded at 5 a.m., and taps at 10:00 p.m.

## OHIO NOTES.

The 39th annual encampment of the Ohio G.A.R. is to be held at Washington Courthouse, near Cincinnati, June 6 to 9, inclusive. The gathering is to be the largest of the kind in many years which has been held in the State of Ohio. Governor Herrick and other distinguished speakers will be present. A feature of the occasion will be a flower parade on Wednesday, June 7. The G.A.R. parade is to be held the following day, when a monster fife and drum corps of more than 300 musicians will lead the "Boys in Blue." Friday there will be a competitive drill by the Sons of Veterans.

## MEMORANDA 50, MAY 1, 1905, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes decisions from the Treasury Department relating to the following subjects:

Transportation of enlisted men over "land-grant roads." (Appel No. 10875.)

The base pay plus longevity increases is the "pay proper" upon which total the ten per cent. increase for "shore duty beyond seas" is to be computed.

An officer who is ordered to change station while he is on leave of absence is entitled to mileage from the place of the receipt by him of the order to his new station.

A naval officer performing shore duty "beyond seas" is entitled to ten per cent. additional pay computed upon the "pay proper" (i.e., the minimum pay of the grade plus increases for longevity) provided for officers of corresponding rank in the Army. (See decision of Supreme Court, Mills case, Page 510.)

A new construction of the law, contrary to former rulings, applies to computations made subsequent to the date of such decision, or to the date a disbursing officer received notice of said decision, providing reasonable diligence was exercised to obtain notice.

Court-martial prisoners held in prison until the expiration of their sentences—in full, or as mitigated—and then released and transferred to the United States for discharge, are entitled to pay from date of release until discharged. Prisoners released and transferred during their terms of confinement, for discharge at expiration thereof, are not entitled to pay during time of transfer.

Requisitions, public bills and vouchers authorizing the disposal of public stores or the disbursement of public money require the signature of commanding officer. The approval required can not be delegated by commanders-in-chief to chiefs of staff.

The appropriation "transportation of remains" is not available for the transportation to their homes of the remains of patients who die in hospitals after discharge or expiration of enlistment.

Pay for "Shore Duty Beyond Seas."

Pay officers are authorized to compute the ten per cent. increase in pay of officers for shore duty beyond seas upon the base pay plus longevity increases. Credit for the current and for the preceding quarter should be given on the rolls for the difference between the ten per cent. increase computed upon the base pay only, and the ten per cent. increase computed upon base pay plus longevity. (See Comptroller's decision, Page 516.)

Apprentice Seamen Not Entitled to "Steaming Pay." Attention is invited to the fact that the Department has decided that Article 1197, U.S. Navy Regulations (Section 1570, R.S.) which authorizes additional pay to every seaman, ordinary seaman, or landsman who performs the

duty of a fireman or coal passer, does not apply to "apprentice seaman," which rating was established by General Order No. 73.

Requests for the Accounts of Deserters.

To avoid errors in transferring accounts from the deserters' roll, pay officers should, in making requests for accounts of deserters, exercise great care to give all information obtainable which will assist in correctly ascertaining which account is wanted. The printed form (S. and A. No. 228) should be filled out with the type-writer if practicable, but legibly in any event.

Deposits of Enlisted Men.

Hereafter deposits of enlisted men will be made only on the first day of any month. Upon starting a deposit account the pay officer will require the enlisted man to sign his name in full on the inside of the cover of the deposit book. This signature must agree in every respect with the signature on the man's enlistment record. Pay officers will have this signature inscribed on the deposit books of accounts previously started and still held by the pay officer.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 25.—Capt. John T. Myers, ordered to proceed to Coaster's Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and report to commandant, 2d Naval District, on June 1, 1905, for duty in attendance at the conference of the officers of the Naval War College.

MAY 26.—1st Lieut. John W. McClaskey, granted sick leave for three months from June 1, 1905.

Second Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell, detached from the U.S.S. Dixie, to Marine Barracks, San Juan, P.R., for duty.

MAY 27.—1st Lieut. Fred A. Ramsey, granted leave for thirty days from June 5, 1905.

MAY 29.—Capt. Frederick H. Delano, detached from Naval Hospital, New York, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment.

MAY 30.—MEMORIAL DAY.

MAY 31.—Capt. William H. Clifford, ordered to proceed from his home to Fort Monroe, Va., and report June 10, 1905, to the district commander of defenses there as one of the officers detailed as observers in connection with the combined Army and Navy exercises from June 11 to June 17, 1905. This duty completed, proceed to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the brigadier general, commandant, U.S.M.C.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 26.—Chief Engr. D. McC. French, ordered to Gresham upon expiration of present leave, June 1. Chief Engr. W. E. Macoun, detached from Gresham on relief and ordered to Seminole.

MAY 27.—Capt. John Dennett, relieved from further duty with the L.S.S., and ordered to command Tuscarora. Cadet W. C. Ward, assigned to Mohawk temporarily. Cadet J. A. Alger, assigned to Algonquin temporarily. Cadet R. W. Dempfolf, assigned to Onondaga temporarily.

Cadet H. E. Rideout, assigned to Gresham temporarily. Cadet LeR. Reinburg, assigned to Seminole temporarily. Cadet R. C. Weightman, assigned to Chase temporarily. Capt. H. D. Smith, detached from further duty with L.S.S. upon relief, and placed waiting orders.

First Lieut. A. J. Henderson, assigned to Dallas.

MAY 29.—Chief Engr. J. A. Chalker, ordered to South MAY 30.—MEMORIAL DAY.

Bethlehem on inspection duty.

MAY 31.—2d Asst. Engr. G. M. Kohler's resignation accepted to take effect August 12, 1905, and granted leave of absence until that date.

Capt. E. C. Chaytor, directed to proceed to West End, New Orleans, with the Winona, and enforce rules governing Regatta there on June 3.

First Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, granted thirty-seven days' leave to commence June 3, 1905.

Third Lieut. G. E. Wilcox, granted fifteen days' leave to commence June 3, 1905.

JUNE 1.—2d Lieut. L. T. Cutter, detached from Grant and assigned to Arcata temporarily.

Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton, granted twenty days' leave. Second Lieut. T. M. Molloy, assigned to Manhattan temporarily.

Capt. J. L. Sill, detached from Manhattan, and assigned to command of Gresham.

Capt. T. D. Walker, detached from Gresham and assigned to command of Morrill.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass. ARCADE—At Arundel Cove, Md., repairing.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash. BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland, At Newbern, N.C. CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE—(practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds, At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship, At Arundel Cove, Md. DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt, At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson, San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs. FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. F. G. Dodge, At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore, At Port Townsend, Wash. GRESHAM—Capt. J. L. Sill, At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks, At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal. HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, At Sausalito, Cal. MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild, At Edgartown, Mass.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fengar, San Francisco.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed, At New York, N.Y. MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker, At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa. PERRY—Capt. W. H. Roberts, At Seattle, Wash.

RUSH—Capt. F. Tuttle, At Seattle, Wash. SEMINOLE—Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. H. B. Rogers, At San Francisco, Cal. TUSCARORA—Capt. John Dennett, At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—At Arundel Cove, Md. WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell, At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Capt. Howard Emery, Boston, Mass. WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa. WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West, At Portland, Me.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco, Cal.  
SONOMA, Honol., Auck. and Sidney, N.S.W., June 8.  
CHINA, Honol., Yokoh. and Hong Kong, June 13.  
MANCHURIA, Honol., Yokoh. and Hong Kong, June 24.  
VENTURA, Honol., Auck. and Sydney, N.S.W., June 29.  
DORIC, Honol., Yokoh. and Hong Kong, July 1.  
MANCHURIA, Honol., Yokoh. and Hong Kong, July 8.  
SIERRA, Honol., Auck. and Sydney, N.S.W., July 20.  
KOREA, Honol., Yokoh. and Hong Kong, July 22.  
COPTIC, Honol., Yokoh. and Hong Kong, Aug. 2.

From Vancouver, B.C.  
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Yokoh. and Hong Kong, June 12.  
AORANGI, Honol., Brisbane and Sydney, June 26.  
ATHENIAN, Yokoh. and Hong Kong, June 28.  
MIOWERA, Honol., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., July 21.



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### OFFICERS OF THE 1ST INFANTRY.

We publish here a list of 169 former officers of the 1st U.S. Infantry, whose pictures are desired for the regimental album. This now contains 135 pictures, and it is intended to make it as complete as possible. Perhaps some of our readers will be able to inform the adjutant of the 1st where pictures of these officers can be obtained. The place of their birth is given and the date of death, when it is known. Address Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., adjutant, 1st Infantry, Fort Wayne, Mich. We are glad to be of any service in making these regimental records as complete as possible. They are a part of the history of our Army which should be preserved with sacred care. Of the officers here named thirty-four died out of the Service, besides thirteen who entered the Confederate service during the Civil War. Ten were killed in action or died of their wounds, and four were killed by accident. William L. Crittenden, who was graduated in 1845 from the Military Academy at the foot of his class, resigned in 1849, joined Lopez's Second Expedition against Cuba, was captured by a Spanish man-of-war and shot Aug. 16, 1851, at the Castle of Atare, Havana Harbor, aged 28.

Abbott, Henry, Ill., d. Dec. 23, 1898; Armstrong, Robert George, Pa., d. Aug. 30, 1893; Arthur, Benjamin H., N.Y., d. Feb. 11, 1856.

Backus, Electus, N.Y., d. June 7, 1862; Bainbridge, Henry, N.Y., perished May 31, 1857, in the burning of a steamer in Galveston Bay, Texas; Bartlett, Charles Gratiot, N.Y., drowned June 14, 1901; Biggs, Herman, N.Y., d. Oct. 11, 1887; Booth, Charles Alfred, N.Y., d. Nov. 14, 1900; Bowdoin, George Russell J., Mass., d. March 14, 1870; Bowman, Andrew W., Pa., d. July 17, 1869; Brangan, Patrick, Ireland, d. March 13, 1868; Brewerton, George Douglas, R.I., d. Jan. 31, 1901; Brown, A. Benson, N.J., d. May 6, 1875; Brown, William Harvey, Pa., d. March 10, 1883; Burke, Martin, Md., d. April 24, 1882.

Caldwell, James Nelson, Ohio, d. March 12, 1886; Caraher, Andrew Patrick, Ireland, d. April 4, 1885; Carpenter, Stephen Decatur, Mo., killed at Murfreesboro Dec. 31, 1862; Chamberlain, Benjamin Franklin, N.Y., d. Sept. 26, 1871; Cebbs, Waddy Vine, Va., d. Jan. 1, 1848; Collins, Edward, Mass., d. March 31, 1905; Connolly, Thomas, Ireland, d. May 28, 1900; Crawford, Robert Thompson, Iowa, drowned Oct. 30, 1901; Crittenden, William Logan, Ky., shot by Spanish authorities Aug. 16, 1851; Croghan, Geo., Ky., d. Jan. 8, 1849; Cross, Osborne, Md., d. July 15, 1876; Cross, Truman, Md., killed April 21, 1846, by Mexican bandits near Fort Brown, Texas; Cullen, Edgar Montgomery, N.Y., resd. April 9, 1865; Cusack, John, Ireland, d. Jan. 14, 1870.

Davenport, William, Pa., d. April 12, 1858; Dearborn, Greenleaf, Mass., d. Sept. 9, 1846; Denman, Frederick John, N.Y., accidentally killed March 2, 1853; D'Orenieux, Theophile, France, d. July 3, 1881; Dry, Thomas, England, resd. June 30, 1869; Duff, George, Scotland, d. Sept. 22, 1896.

Eastman, Seth, Me., d. Aug. 31, 1875; Farrand, Charles E., N.Y., hon. mus. out Jan. 1, 1871; Finley, Clement Alexander, Ohio, d. Sept. 8, 1879; Fletcher, Charles H., Iowa, d. Jan. 2, 1877; Foster, Samuel Augustus, Me., d. Feb. 2, 1871.

Gallard, Peter Cheves, S.C., d. Jan. 11, 1889; Gardener, John Randolph Barent, N.Y., d. June 26, 1850; Gardner, William Montgomery, Ga., d. Jan. 16, 1901; Garland, John, Va., d. June 5, 1861; Gibson, George, Pa., d. Aug. 5, 1888; Green, William Cameron, Pa., d. Sept. 18, 1867; Gwynne, Thomas Page, Va., d. Feb. 26, 1861.

Hamilton, Schuyler, N.Y., d. March 18, 1903; Haskell, Alexander McDonald, D.C. major 6th Tex. Vols., C.S.A., 1861-65; Hawkins, Edgar Samuel, N.Y., d. Nov. 5, 1885; Hayman, Samuel Brinckle, Pa., d. May 1, 1895; Hildt, John McLean, Pa., d. April 26, 1877; Hollister, George Shepard, N.Y., d. June 9, 1881; Hosmer, Charles Hawes, N.Y., d. Jan. 1, 1867; Hubbard, Shadrach, Ohio, d. Sept. 30, 1867; Hudson, Walter W., Ky., died April 19, 1850, of wounds received April 7, 1850, in action with Indians near Laredo, Tex.; Humbert, James, Pa., d. Sept. 20, 1883; Huston, Daniel, Me., d. Dec. 2, 1884; Hutter, George C., Pa., d. July 31, 1879.

Ives, Brayton C., N.Y., d. June 27, 1887.

Jennings, Gilbert Silas, N.Y., d. Nov. 1, 1893; Jesup, Thomas Sidney, Va., d. June 10, 1890; Johns, Thomas Denton, Pa., d. July 31, 1883; Johnston, Robert E., Va., d. Jan. 8, 1880; Jones, Walter, D.C., capt. Inf., C.S.A., 1861-65; Jordan, Charles Downs, Mass., d. Jan. 1, 1876; Jouett, William R., Tenn., d. May 1, 1882.

King, John Haskell, Mich., d. April 7, 1888; Kingsbury, James Wilkinson, Conn., d. June 25, 1883.

LaMotte, Joseph Hatch, N.C., d. Nov. 15, 1888; Leonard, John, Ireland, N.J., d. Feb. 26, 1902; Lewis, William Henry, Ala., died Sept. 28, 1878, of wounds received Sept. 27, 1878, in action with the Cheyenne Indians at Punished Womans Fork, Kas.; Liedtke, Frederick William, Prussia, hon. mus. out Jan. 1, 1871; Lincoln, Abraham B., N.Y., d. April 15, 1862; Loomis, Gustavus, Vt., d. March 5, 1872; Lugenbeel, Pinkney, Md., d. March 18, 1866; Lynde, Frederick Marcy, Mich., d. Dec. 26, 1898.

McClure, Charles, Jr., Ia., d. July 1, 1901; Mack, Oscar Addison, N.H., d. Oct. 22, 1876; McLean, Eugene Eckel, D.C. major and Q.M.C.S., 1861-65; McNeill, John, N.H., d. Feb. 28, 1850; McRee, Samuel, N.C., d. July 15, 1849; Mallory, Garrick, Pa., d. Oct. 24, 1894; Maloney, Maurice, Ireland, d. Jan. 8, 1872; Marston, Matthew Randall, Pa., died Jan. 14, 1869, of injuries received by explosion of steamboat boiler; Mason, John Stanford, Jr., Cal., d. Feb. 13, 1891; Mason, Richard Barnes, Va., d. July 25, 1850; Mehaffey, Calvin D., Pa., d. Jan. 27, 1871; Metcalf, Charles, Conn., d. Sept. 17, 1881; Miller, Albert S., Tenn., d. Dec. 2, 1852; Miller, Andrew Galbraith, Pa., d. Oct. 21, 1865; Mills, John, Ireland, d. June 21, 1867; Mitchell, John, Ireland, d. Nov. 13, 1899; Morgan, Willoughby, Va., d. April 4, 1832; Morris, Gouverneur, N.Y., d. Oct. 18, 1888;

Morris, Thompson, Ohio, d. Feb. 13, 1870; Mumford, Ferdinand Suydam, N.Y., d. Oct. 1, 1872.

Nelson, Anderson D., Ky., d. Dec. 30, 1885.

Ord, Placidus, D.C., accidentally killed July 19, 1876;

Otis, Elmer, Mass., d. Aug. 18, 1897.

Paige, Timothy, N.H., d. June 14, 1867; Pelce, Thomas

Harris, Pa., d. Nov. 2, 1862; Pegram, George Herbert,

Va., d. Sept. 8, 1864; Phillips, Edwin D., N.Y., d. Nov. 28,

1864; Pierce, Henry Hubbard, Mass., d. July 17, 1883;

Plummer, Joseph Bennett, Mass., d. Aug. 9, 1862; Plummer,

Samuel Moses, Me., d. Oct. 17, 1851; Plympton, Joseph,

Mass., d. June 5, 1860; Potter, Joseph Haydn, N.H.,

d. Dec. 1, 1892; Powell, James E., England, killed at

Shiloh April 6, 1862; Price, William Harrison, Pa., d. Aug.

12, 1885; Prince, William Edgar, Mass., d. Jan. 31, 1892;

Purcell, John H., Ireland, hon. dis. Dec. 2, 1870, at his

own request.

Reeder, Howard, Pa., resd. July 23, 1862; Reeve, Isaac

Van Duzer, N.Y., d. Dec. 31, 1890; Reynolds, Alexander

Welch, Va., d. May 26, 1876; Reynolds, Samuel H., Va.,

d. 1867; Riley, Bennet, Md., d. June 9, 1863; Robinett,

Henry Clay, Va., d. April 22, 1863; Ross, Reuben Red-

dick, Tenn., killed Dec. 16, 1864, in action at Hopkinsville,

Ky.; Ryan, George, Mass., killed May 7, 1864, at the bat-

tle of Laurel Hill, Va.

Sabin, Albert, Vt., d. Sept. 29, 1863; Saunders, Henry,

Va., d. Feb. 20, 1876; Scott, John M., Ky., d. Oct. 26, 1850;

Selden, Henry Raymond, Vt., d. Feb. 2, 1865; Shaw,

George Washington, Ohio, d. Sept. 13, 1864; Sherburne,

John P., N.H., d. Jan. 9, 1880; Smith, Thomas Mackie,

Pa., d. March 3, 1901; Spaulding, John Lewis, Conn., hon.

mus. out Jan. 1, 1871; Sprague, John Titcomb, Mass., d.

Sept. 6, 1878; Springer, Anton, France, killed June 10,

1901, in action near Lipa, P.I.; Sterling, William Henry,

Pa., hon. dis. Oct. 1, 1870, at his own request; Stevenson,

Matthew Rider, N.Y., d. Jan. 2, 1863; Stockton, Edward

Dorsey, Ky., d. March 13, 1857; Stockton, Thomas Baylies

Whitmarsh, N.Y., d. Dec. 9, 1890; Stommel, Julius, Ger-

many, d. April 16, 1891; Stone, Roderick, Me., died March

3, 1862, of wounds received at Valverde, N.M.; Storer,

William H., Me., d. Aug. 21, 1878; Sturgeon, Sheldon, N.Y.,

d. July 22, 1892; Swan, William, Mass., d. June 12,

1872; Sweet, William, Vt., d. Oct. 11, 1864.

Terratt, John Chapman, Va., killed Sept. 21, 1846, at

the Battle of Monterey, Mex.; Thomas, Charles Murray,

Me., d. Dec. 30, 1882; Tolman, Thomas Murray, Me., d.

Dec. 14, 1883; Tripp, Frederic Amasa, Mich., d. Sept. 29,

1893; Turnley, Parmenas Taylor, Tenn., resd. Dec. 31, 1865;

Tyler, John, Mich., d. Aug. 3, 1889.

Underwood, Charles N., Ky., d. Aug. 7, 1865.

Walte, Carlos Adolphus, N.Y., d. May 7, 1866; Walker,

Fergus, Ireland, N.Y., d. Sept. 15, 1882; Wallace, George

Weed, Pa., d. Oct. 12, 1888; Wallace, Samuel B., Pa., d.

Aug. 27, 1867; Washington, Thornton Augustin, Va., d.

July 10, 1894; Webb, Stephen Hinsdale, N.Y., d. Feb. —,

1873; Weldy, Seth, Ohio, resd. Dec. 16, 1867; Whistler,

William, Md., d. Dec. 4, 1863; Whitney, Harry Edgar,

Iowa, d. May 13, 1899; Wilhelm, Louis, Prussia, d. April

19, 1886; Wilkins, Charles N.H., died of wounds received

at Vicksburg, June 20, 1863; Williams, Edgar R., Conn.,

d. March 9, 1891; Williams, George Augustus, N.Y., d.

April 2, 1889; Williams, Thomas Greenhow, Vt., d. Jan.

22, 1885; Wilson, George, Ohio, d. March 3, 1880; Wilson,

Henry, Pa., d. Feb. 12, 1872; Wilson, James Hamilton,

Tenn., col. 8th Ark. Inf., C.S.A., 1861-65; Wood, George

W. F., Pa., d. Nov. 8, 1864; Wood, Walworth W., Kan.,

d. Aug. 4, 1875; Wood, William Henry, Mass., d. Jan. 1,

1887; Worden, John Lorimer, Jr., D.C., d. May 4, 1873.

### FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., May 22, 1905.

The result of the officers' competition held at this post on Saturday, May 20, as prescribed in G.O. No. 26, c.s., post., was won by the team from the 2d Battalion. Each competitor fired a marksman's course, and the possible score was 500 each. The score follows:

1st Battalion Team.					
Name.	Slow Fire	Rapid Fire	Skirmish	Total	
1st Lieut. W. C. Sweeney.....	146	69	74	289	
1st Lieut. T. B. Crockett.....	162	89	130	381	
1st Lieut. I. F. Bravel.....	145	80	104	329	
2d Lieut. J. E. McDonald.....	162	68	125	355	
2d Lieut. C. F. Severson.....	151	80	119	350	
Total .....	766	386	552	1704	
2d Battalion Team.					
Capt. W. H. Oury.....	159	86	162	407	
1st Lieut. T. A. Baldwin, Jr.....	169	91	140	400	
1st Lieut. J. J. Mayes.....	167	72	145	384	
2d Lieut. C. E. Swartz.....	147	89	175	411	
2d Lieut. A. R. Williams.....	151	81	139	371	
Total .....	793	419	761	1973	
3d Battalion Team.					
Capt. J. W. French.....	149	81	128	358	
1st Lieut. R. S. Knox.....	164	86	164	414	
2d Lieut. C. L. Mitchell.....	169	78	101	348	
2d Lieut. E. Gunner.....	160	76	93	329	
2d Lieut. W. S. Fulton.....	165	81	139	385	
Total .....	807	402	625	1834	

### BOER WAR SPECTACLE.

The Boer War Spectacle at Brighton Beach, New York, is a very realistic exhibition of warfare, and is given under conditions never before attempted. All the men taking part in it served in the Transvaal during the war between the British and Boers in 1899, and their action and bearing at once stamp them to be veterans. The ground on which the spectacle is given covers fourteen acres, and South African scenery is beautifully reproduced from photographs, and includes mountains, block houses, and the Modder and Tugela rivers. About one thousand persons and nearly as many horses take part in the exhibition. In the Boer contingent are General Cronje, Col. J. Y. C. Blake, a graduate of West Point (1880), who resigned from the 6th Cavalry in 1889, and afterwards commanded the Irish brigade with the Boers; Commandant Boshoff, Field Cornet Von Gass, Wolmarans, Piet Moll, and other noted Boer commanders. The British troops are represented by the Gordon Highlanders, the Lancers, Royal Artillery, and bluejackets. One of the officers is a son of the late Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York. There are also representatives of the Canadian, New South Wales and Australian contingents. African natives, including Basutos, Kaffirs, and others also take part. The equipment includes guns, wagons, etc., used in South Africa. After various interesting and exciting exhibitions follows the big war scene, illustrating the battle of Colenso, with the disastrous defeat of the British, and the battle of Paardeberg, with the surrender there of General Cronje, the Boer leader. There is no shortage of ammunition in the sham fight, and the boom of cannon, the sputtering of machine guns, and the incessant reports of rifles, with supposed wounded and dead dropping over the field is the best exhibition of modern war ever given here and will fully satisfy the spectator. The area provides seating room for 10,000 persons, and the scene of the exhibition, which is beautifully situated right on the beach, is reached by fifteen different car lines from Brooklyn Bridge. There is a performance every afternoon and evening at popular prices.

The petition to form a company to be mustered into the service of Massachusetts, to be known as Company E, 8th Regiment Infantry, M.V.M., has been granted.



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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—Apply to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., as to the whereabouts of the party you desire information about, stating fully the reason for the inquiry; also give any facts you can as to date of enlistment, and the organization he enlisted in.

M. E. T.—See answer to Subscriber in this issue.

R. S.—See answer to Subscriber in this issue.

X. Y. Z.—See answer to Subscriber in this issue.

G. S. E.—See answer to Subscriber, this issue.

G. C.—See answer to Subscriber, this issue.

A. K. F.—See answer to Subscriber, this issue.

J. R.—See answer to Subscriber, this issue.

J. H. S.—See answer to Subscriber, this issue.

R. E. D.—See answer to Subscriber, this issue.

M. J. M.—See answer to Subscriber in this issue.

E. M.—You can enlist in the U.S. Navy at any of the navy yards or recruiting stations. You can enlist in the Army at Fort Barrancas, Fla., which is about nine miles from Pensacola.

**IOWA.**—Apply to Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., stating fully your reasons for the inquiry.

**F. T. V.**—Apply to Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., giving fully your reasons for the inquiry.

**A SOLDIER asks:** (1) How much does a private get in the Ordnance Corps? (2) If a man has served three years, can he enlist for that corps, and can he go to any arsenal he wants to? (3) Would like to know the whereabouts of Don. C. Newport. Last heard of was with Co. D, 19th Inf. Also Manley Houser; last heard of in Co. F, 19th Inf., about 1900. Answer: (1) For first two years, \$17 per month; for third year, \$18; fourth year, \$19. (2) Yes. (3) Apply to Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., stating in full your reason for the inquiry.

**J. J. C. asks:** (1) If it is not proper for enlisted men to address all communications to their company commander? (2) Are not enlisted men prohibited from using the words "I have the honor" in addressing a superior? (3) Is there not some order or memorandum published by the War Department governing the above? If so, please give year and number. Answer: (1) No; if on a regimental or post matter they should be addressed to the adjutant of the regiment or post and handed to the company commander; if on other matters, they should be addressed to the military secretary of the department, or of the Army, as the case may be, and handed to the company commander. (2) No. (3) See Article LXI., A. R., of 1904 (page 116).

**J. B. H. asks:** What was the authority requiring officers and men, not under arms and not in formation, to remove the hat formerly at the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner"? Answer: See Par. 383, Army Regulations, 1904.

**J. A. S. asks:** (1) When does the 8th Infantry leave for the islands? (2) What regiments (Infantry) leave next fall for the Philippines? (3) Would a man have to go through much trouble to get his age changed? I enlisted in 1900, age seventeen years and six months old. I told the recruiting sergeant that I was twenty-one years and six months old. Answer: (1) Not possible to state at this time. (2) Not yet known. (3) No; apply to Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, submitting proof.

**A. D. A. asks:** (1) What qualifications a young man must have to enable him to enlist for bandman in the Army? Must he be a first class musician, or can an



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amateur join providing he shows abilities to improve?  
(2) Where should I apply for enlistment, and what  
examination would I have to undergo? Answer: (1) He  
must have a fair knowledge of the playing of some brass  
instrument. (2) Apply to the nearest recruiting station  
to your place of residence. The recruiting officer will  
afford you all necessary information as to examination.

J. W. asks: The date when the 8th Infantry will go  
for duty in the Philippines? Answer: Impossible to  
state with any degree of accuracy at this time. Any  
decision respecting foreign service will be duly noted in  
our columns.

INQUIRY asks: Is there a General Order (issued in  
1904), relating to enlisted men on G.R.S. being allowed  
commutation by the Q.M.? Also does that order grant  
commutation of rations? Answer: See G.O. 190, of 1904,  
which is probably the order you have reference to.

J. E. B.—It is impossible to say at present how much  
longer the 27th Infantry will remain at Fort Sheridan.

G. T. T.—The commanding general of the Philippines  
appoints officers of the Philippine Scouts, subject to the  
approval of the President. Only a physical examination  
is required of enlisted men serving in the Army for ap-  
pointment.

U. S. C. A.—Apply to Military Secretary, War Depart-  
ment, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire,  
giving the reasons for asking it.

L. J.—The National Headquarters of the Army and  
Navy Union is at Weehawken, N.J. Address H. H.  
Henry, P.O. Box 102, at that place.

**SUMMER COURSE IN OPERATIVE SURGERY.** From  
July 1 to October 1, an operative surgical course for  
Army and Navy surgeons will be given by Dr. V. C.  
Pedersen (Prof. Dawbarn's first assistant). Apply to Mr.  
J. Gunn, Supt. New York Polyclinic, 214 East 34th St.,  
New York.

### BORN.

**BARNUM.**—To the wife of Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum,  
8th Cav., U.S.A., at Fort McKinley, P.I., May 26, 1905,  
a son, Malvern Hill Barnum, Jr.

**BURY.**—May 19, 1905, to Lieut. Fred Bury, 23d U.S.  
Inf., and wife, a son, Roger McGrew Bury.

**CLOKE.**—At Fort Totten, N.Y., May 24, 1905, a son, to  
the wife of Capt. H. E. Cloke, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

**FITCH.**—At Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1905, to the wife  
of Major Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, a daughter.

**NEWMAN.**—At West Point, N.Y., May 30, 1905, to the  
wife of Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf., a son, Wilson  
Landess.

### MARRIED.

**BARBOUR-COOKE.**—At Washington, D.C., May 29,  
1905, Miss Helen Nicholson Cooke, niece of the late  
Commodore Somerville Nicholson, U.S.N., to Mr. Fred-  
erick Barbour.

**KALBFUS-BROWN.**—On May 26, 1905, Florence,  
daughter of Prof. S. J. Brown, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brown,  
to Lieut. Edward C. Kalbfus, U.S.N.

**MANN-FRAYSER.**—At Lynchburg, Va., May 20, 1905,  
Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Martha  
B. Frayser.

**MCCARTHY-LARNED.**—At Orange, N.J., May 30, 1905,  
Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth  
Larned.

**MCCASKEY-FANT.**—At the Presidio of San Fran-  
cisco, Cal., May 22, 1905, Miss Selden Fant, of Holly  
Springs, Miss., and Charles I. McCaskey, Deputy Sur-  
veyor of the port at Manila, son of Brig. Gen. McCaskey,  
U.S.A., and Mrs. McCaskey.

**MONTGOMERY-SHARPE.**—At Bryn Mawr, Pa., June  
1, 1905, Miss Mary Blair Sharpe, to Capt. George Mont-  
gomery, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

**RICH-BARRETT.**—At Malden, Mass., May 30, 1905,  
Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Laura W.  
Barrett.

### DIED.

**MAUS.**—At his residence, Rockville, Md., May 28, 1905,  
Mr. I. R. Maus, father of Col. M. P. Maus, 20th Inf., and  
Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Dept. Surg. Gen., U.S.A.

**BERRYMAN.**—At Vineland, New Jersey, after a long  
and painful illness, Zelle de Miramon, daughter of the  
late Commodore James Muir Watson, U.S.N., grand-  
daughter of the late Paymr. Andrew Crosby, U.S.N., and  
wife of Col. Otway Calvert Berryman, U.S. Marine Corps,  
on May 25, 1905.

**BOGGS.**—At Winston-Salem, N.C., Mrs. W. R. Boggs,  
wife of General Boggs, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., who  
served in the Confederate Army.

**CAMPBELL.**—At El Paso, Texas, May 24, 1905, Robert  
T. Campbell, father of the wife of Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th  
U.S. Inf.

**DOORES.**—At Washington, D.C., May 24, 1905, Mr. Wil-  
liam C. Doores, father of Capt. W. R. Doores, Art.  
Corps, U.S.A., aged 77 years.

**MAY.**—At El Paso, Texas, May 25, 1905, Capt. Henry J.  
May, U.S.A., retired.

**MINTONYE.**—At Brooklyn, N.Y., May 27, 1905, Mary  
Lenora Mintonye, eldest daughter of the late Naval  
Constr. William L. Mintonye.

**TEACHOUT.**—At Huntington, Tenn., May 3, 1905, Ed-  
mund Burke Teachout, father of Mrs. McCall, wife of  
Contract Surg. James H. McCall, U.S.A.

**WATERMAN.**—On May 28, 1905, in Philadelphia, Pa.,  
Emily Spencer, widow of Albert G. Waterman. Funeral  
services were held at St. James's church, Twenty-second  
and Walnut streets, on May 31.

**WOODS.**—At Washington Barracks, D.C., May 22, 1905,  
Mary A. Woods, wife of Commissary Sergeant Woods.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 26, 1905.

Not since the baseball game was played here a month  
or so ago between the married officers and the bachelors  
of the yard has any affair at Mare Island brought forth  
such a large crowd as did the game played at the bar-  
acks on Wednesday, May 24, between the officers of the  
Navy and a picked team from the Army officers stationed  
at the Presidio. Although victory perched upon the  
standard of the Army men, the officers of the Navy took  
their defeat in good part, even if it did show up in the  
glaring figures of 10 to 5. The Army tug Slocum, bring-  
ing about forty of the officers and ladies from the Pre-  
sidio, arrived about two o'clock. It was three o'clock  
before the game was called and the contest which fol-  
lowed was a lively one. At the end players and specta-  
tors adjourned to the apartment house, where the Bachel-  
ors' Mess entertained at a tea at which about ninety  
were present. The Army people returned to the Presidio  
on a special trip of the navy tug, leaving here at  
6:30. The line up of the Navy team was: Capt. Wade L.  
Jolly, U.S.M.C., p.; Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, c.;  
Paymr. I. T. Hagner, 1st b.; P.A. Surg. Charles G.  
Smith, 2d b.; Ensign I. C. Johnson, 3d b.; Ensign Edwin  
H. Dodd, s.s.; Paymr. David Potter, l.f.; Lieut. Arthur  
Stokes, U.S.M.C., c.f., and Asst. Paymr. Gordon A.  
Helmicks, r.f. Capt. A. E. Harding, U.S.M.C., and Lieut.  
J. G. Hannah, U.S.A., acted as umpires.

On Friday evening last Miss Stella McCalla was hostess  
at the meeting of the Five Hundred Club of the yard, a  
very pleasant evening being passed by the members. Dur-  
ing the summer months the club will meet every two  
weeks instead of weekly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles B. Stone, jr., who have been  
spending several days in San Rafael as the guests of  
Mrs. L. L. Baker, leave May 31 for the Philippines,  
whither Lieutenant Stone's regiment, the 16th Infantry,  
has been ordered.

Mrs. A. F. Dixon, who underwent a severe operation  
in San Francisco a couple of months ago, is now settled  
in Sausalito, where she, with her son and daughter, Mr.  
and Mrs. John A. W. Dixon, have taken a cottage for  
the summer. Mrs. Dixon will join her husband, Com-  
mander Dixon, in Washington as soon as her health will  
permit, probably in the early fall.

Mrs. F. H. Lefavor came from her home in Berkeley  
to spend the week-end with Mrs. Quackenbush in Vallejo.  
She is the wife of Lieutenant Lefavor, U.S.N., retired.

Mrs. George B. Ransome was the hostess recently at a  
remarkably pretty luncheon for several of the young  
married ladies of the yard. Pink and white were the  
colors for the decorations, sweet peas, white roses and  
smilax. The dainty place cards each bore a quotation  
suitable for a married lady. Covers were laid for Mrs.  
Wade L. Jolly, Mrs. Charles G. Smith, Mrs. Royall R.  
Richardson, Mrs. Raymond B. Sullivan, Mrs. Cleland N.  
Offley, Mrs. Miles C. Gorgas and Mrs. Cornwall, of San  
Rafael.

Major Guy L. Edie, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who is to ac-  
company the Secretary of War and party to the Philip-  
pines in July, will be accompanied, as far as San Fran-  
cisco, by Mrs. Edie, who will remain in California as the  
guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Ingraham  
Kipp. Mrs. Frank H. Holmes has been spending the  
past couple of weeks at the yard as the guest of Mrs.  
Rousseau, and will remain here during the stay of the  
Marblehead, of which Commander Holmes is the com-  
manding officer.

Lieut. J. J. Raby, who has been detached from the  
Monadnock and ordered home, is expected in San  
Francisco in the near future. Mrs. Raby, who spent some  
time in the Orient with her husband, returned to Cali-  
fornia with her baby several months ago.

Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, retired, and his daughter,  
Miss Cornelia Kempf, visited the yard last week. Gen.  
and Mrs. Francis Moore and Miss Moore returned to San

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the thing for those who have an inclination for the nic-  
eties of every-day life. Ask your dentist.

Francisco last week after a month's visit to Santa Bar-  
bara. They expect to leave shortly for the East, and after  
a brief stay there will sail for Europe. They contemplate  
spending some time abroad.

Capt. S. L. Faison, 13th Inf., stationed at Fort Mason,  
will leave early in June for his home in North Carolina,  
where he will spend a few months' leave before sailing  
for the Philippines with his regiment early in the fall.

Miss Inez Clark, of Los Angeles, who has been the  
guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, left Saturday, May 20,  
for San Francisco, where she visited friends for a few  
days before returning to her Southern home.

Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th Cav., who returned from  
the Philippines a week or so ago, has been occupying  
apartments at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. His  
new station will be at Fort Myer.

Lieut. Stanford E. Moses, who returned from the Orient  
on the Siberia, has been visiting friends at this yard. He  
has only recently been detached from the Cincinnati, on  
which he served from May, 1902.

Mrs. William H. Smith, of San Francisco, will leave  
in a short time for the Philippines, where she will visit  
her son, Lieut. Emory Smith, 9th Inf. Paymr. Rishworth  
Nicholson, of the Independence, returned to the yard on  
Monday last after a few days' leave, spent in San Fran-  
cisco and Oakland. Major Henry C. Haines came up from  
San Francisco on Tuesday last on a tour of inspection  
and visited the Marine Barracks and the Independence.

Mrs. A. C. Almy, who has been visiting Lieut. and  
Mrs. S. L. Graham, returned to San Francisco on Wednes-  
day and is again at the St. Francis.

Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Ransome entertained a  
number of friends at cards on the evening of Tuesday,  
May 23. Quantities of pink and white sweet peas were  
used in every available space, combined with brilliant  
scarlet geraniums. Five hundred was played at the six  
tables and Mrs. Charles C. Smith won the first prize,  
a library book rack. Miss Muriel Ransome, who came  
up from San Francisco for the affair, returned to that  
city the following day.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Paul Jones arrived on Wed-  
nesday, May 23, and is expected to remain here for thirty  
days for repairs. About seven thousand dollars worth of  
work will be done on her, to include the retubing of her  
condensers and a thorough overhauling of her machinery.  
The cruiser Marblehead is still in the drydock, but work  
on her will be completed about June 3, as she is to sail  
North with the Pacific Squadron, leaving San Francisco  
on June 5. The fleet will go to Portland to be present at  
the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The  
Boston, which left here a few weeks ago for a cruise to  
Honolulu, arrived in San Francisco yesterday, and is  
expected at the yard on Tuesday next. She will also go  
North and will remain at Portland longer than the other  
ships. The Princeton will leave early next week for  
Panama, where she is to relieve the Wyoming.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1905.

Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, whose engagement to Miss  
Pearl Sabin, of San Francisco, has recently been an-  
nounced, arrived here this week from his station at Fort  
Snelling, Minn., and is now visiting his fiancée's family.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Tillman Bull, 13th Cav., were  
among the passengers on the Logan last week, and, since  
their arrival, have been visiting Lieutenant Bull's mother  
in town. Capt. Kenneth Morton, O.D., was also one of  
the returning passengers on the Logan and is at present  
a patient in the general hospital. Upon his recovery he  
will be stationed at Benicia Arsenal. His wife and child  
are here with him and are living in town for the pre-  
sent. Lieut. J. L. Benedict, 14th Inf., is in the city en  
route to his station at Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Marsh Shinkle have returned  
to the Presidio from their wedding trip and are now oc-  
cupying part of Captain Douglas's house. Capt. Armand  
I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks, is a  
patient at the general hospital. Gen. J. J. O'Connell,  
U.S.A., retired, has gone on a hunting trip to the southern  
part of the State.

The 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., Lieut. Col. C. R. Murray  
commanding, have completed their dismounted pistol prac-  
tice on the protected range at the Presidio and are now  
to hold their mounted pistol practice.

Mrs. Coleman, wife of Capt. Le Vert Coleman, Art.  
Corps, returned this week to her home at the Presidio,  
after a visit of several weeks in the East. Dr. and Mrs.

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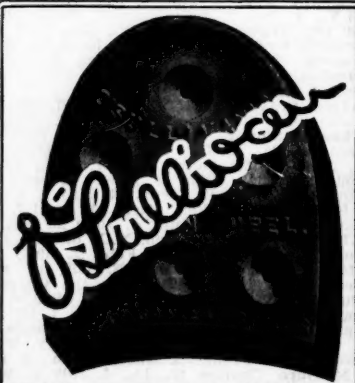
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Louis Brechemin have returned from their trip East and have taken up their abode in town again.

Co. L, 14th Inf., Capt. J. B. Schoeffel commanding, left the Presidio on Monday for the target range at Rodeo.

Gen. S. S. Sumner, commanding the Pacific Division, Gen. W. S. McCaskey, who is in the city en route to command the Department of Colorado, and Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A., retired, were all at the Presidio on Monday to witness the sub-caliber practice with the high-power guns.

Lieut. James G. Hanna, 10th Inf., while practicing baseball on Saturday, fell and broke his arm in two places. Lieut. W. H. Williams, Art. Corps, is a patient at the general hospital.

The orders transferring Lieut. Col. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., to Des Moines, to the 11th Cavalry, cause the deepest regret here for the departure of himself and his wife and daughter. Capt. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., will come to the Presidio to take Colonel Murray's place.

Lieutenant Wetherill, of Fort Mason, and his mother, have just returned from a visit to Del Monte. Mrs. C. F. Andrews has also returned to Fort Mason from her visit to Red Bluff. Major and Mrs. William Lassiter, of Ord Barracks, Monterey, are spending several days in San Francisco.

A very interesting wedding took place on Monday night at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Conklin at the Presidio, the bride being Miss Seiden Fant, of Mississippi, and the groom being Mr. C. I. McCaskey, Mrs. Conklin's brother. No one witnessed the ceremony but the McCaskey family and General McCaskey's aides and the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fant, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. McCaskey sail next Monday on the Siberia for Manila.

Major Cassius E. Gillette, Engr. Corps, has returned from an extensive eastern trip. Part of his time was spent in Montreal as a witness in the famous extradition case of Gaynor and Green. Major Gen. S. S. Sumner and his aides spent Tuesday at Palo Alto. Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate of the Department of California, and his family are at present living in San Rafael, where they expect to remain permanently during their station here.

Capt. I. W. Rand, Asst. Surg., has returned from Portland, whither he accompanied the two companies of the

10th Infantry, which have been detailed at the fair. Dr. H. H. Rutherford, stationed at the general hospital, is writing a history of the hospital.

The officers' baseball team of the Presidio went up to Marj Island yesterday to play the Navy officers' team. The Presidio won, the score being two to one. The officers on the team were: Major R. C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.; Capt. George P. White, Q.M.; Capt. J. B. Schoeffel, 10th Inf.; Dr. Strong, Lieut. R. W. Briggs, E. H. de Armond, Augustine McIntyre, and C. E. Brigham, Art. Corps, Capt. D. J. Rumbough, Art. Corps, and Lieuts. James B. Henry and J. O'Hara, 4th Cav. As some of the ladies and other officers of the post accompanied them, the trip was a very jolly one.

The field day to-day was very interesting. Capt. D. J. Rumbough, Art. Corps, had charge; the judge was Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, Art. Corps; starter, Lieut. W. G. Peace, Art. Corps, and timekeeper, Lieut. W. G. Sombre, Art. Corps. As the infantry are all away from the post at present the entries were fewer than usual. The pitching of the conical wall tent was won by the 10th Company in four minutes and twenty-four seconds; 220-yd. dash, won by Corporal Long, 27th Co., C.A.; Sharpe and Confer, 9th Field Battery, won the mounted rescue race. The shoe race was won by Racey, 6th Co., C.A., in 11 min., 6 sec.; mounted tug-of-war was won by Troop E, 4th Cav. The baseball game this afternoon was between the Presidio team and the team from Fort Riley, the Presidio's winning with a score of 14 to 6.

Mrs. Cassius E. Gillette entertained at dinner last night at her home at Fort Mason, in honor of Capt. Samson L. Faison, who left to-day for the East.

## FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark., May 28, 1905. The elements have conspired against field sports this spring. However, the metaphorical hay was made while the sun shone, and the baseball team, under the management of Lieut. Hilden Olin, athletic officer, is doing splendid work. Lieut. Milo C. Corey is captain of the team and shortstop. The men's team this year is making a shut-out record, showing that they are old stagers, and that whitewash is a fluid whose use they can administer with judicious thickness. Pitcher Peugh made a name in the Philippines, and similar success is following his efforts here. The team stands as follows: Sergeant Seibert, c.f.; Privates McNulty, 2b.; Murray, 3b.; Bash, 1b.; Silerisen, 1b.; Hannigan, r.f.; Casler, s.s.; Dawson, c.; Peugh, p. One game is played each day.

The annual field day was set for Thursday of last week, but the continued downpour made the postponement until Friday necessary. The contests were witnessed by a large crowd from the city and all the post residents. Capt. Charles L. Bent was referee; Lieut. Hilden Olin, starter; Lieuts. George E. Goodrich and Milo C. Corey, judges. The events and successful contestants were: 100-yard dash, Pvt. Fisher, Co. F; putting 12-lb. shot, Pvt. Magnusson, Co. F; pitching conical wall tents, won by Co. F; equipment race, Sgt. Smith, Co. E; 440-yard run, Corpl. Richards, Co. E; 220-yard hurdle race, Pvt. Dawson, Co. E; running broad jump, Pvt. Jones, Co. E; shelter tent novelty, Pvt. Fisher and Semens, Co. E; bayonet race, Pvt. Hensley, Co. F; obstacle race, Pvt. Dawson, Co. E; shoe and legging race, Pvt. Schmiedeker, Co. F.

Capt. Frederick Shaw, Lieutenants Goodrich and Olin entertained at dinner at the bachelor quarters at Captain Shaw's on field day evening. Covers were laid for nine. Those present, in addition to the hosts, were Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, Miss Eva Butler, of Little Rock, and Miss Zilla Warde, of Denver. Mrs. George Lee entertained the bridge club on Friday afternoon. One of the high scores was made by Mrs. Charles L. Bent, of Fort Roots.

Mrs. Hilden Olin has gone to New York to visit relatives and later will go to the eastern seacoast for the summer. Major Robert R. Stevens has gone to Pine Bluff and will later visit relatives in Hot Springs before returning to Fort Sam Houston.

Prior to the departure of General Lee last week a reception was tendered him at the Board of Trade; also an informal reception by the board of the Onowpaw Club.

Mrs. James Russell Miller entertained the Happy Hour

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Euchre Club on Monday. The usual number of sixteen young matrons assembled and spent a pleasant afternoon and climaxed luncheon. Mrs. C. L. Bent, of Fort Roots, was among the guests. Mrs. E. G. Cohen, of San Francisco, Cal., who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Bent, for two months, will leave next week for her home. Mrs. Bent and little daughter will accompany her, and will remain in California all summer for the benefit of the latter's health. The dinner-dance at the Country Club on Saturday evening was largely attended and much enjoyed. Among the guests were a number of representatives from Fort Roots.

Sterling and Durbin Bond are spending a week as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bent.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 28, 1905.

Since the departure of the 8th Cavalry with its excellent band the garrison has not been noted for its festivities, but on the 5th the bachelor officers secured the services of a fine orchestra in the city and gave an informal hop which was greatly enjoyed by all. Miss Thompson and Miss Hoffman were guests from the city. The following Monday General Wint, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. C. C. Allen, inspected the garrison and reviewed the troops; in the evening a reception was given in his honor by Col. and Mrs. Goodwin.

Miss Messimer spent a few days last week at the post visiting Capt. and Mrs. Willard, 5th Cavalry. Miss Hawkins, who has been visiting the family of Major Ayres, has returned to her home in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieutenant Luhn has returned from Fort Keogh, Mont., where he had conducted recruits for the 6th Cavalry. Captain Suplee, 14th Cav., left the post last Wednesday in charge of recruits assigned to the 5th Cavalry at Huachuca, Arizona. During his absence Mrs. Suplee will visit friends in Jacksonville and Chicago. Assistant Surgeon McAndrew has gone to the target range at

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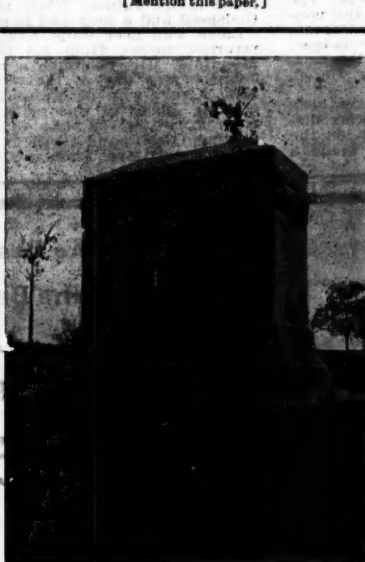
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Arcadia, temporarily relieving Asst. Surg. Fred W. Palmer, who will take advantage of a ten days' leave of absence. Captain Cornish having returned from a tour inspecting Missouri colleges, has departed for the range where he will be in command during the target season. Lieutenants Rubottom and Esty left with Troop I, of the 9th Cavalry, for target practice on the 19th. Lieutenant Fehet and Troop K, of the 9th Cavalry, have returned from the range. They report having a pleasant outing, and the troop did some excellent shooting.

Capt. and Mrs. Trippe entertained at cards last Wednesday in honor of their guest, Miss Birchfield, of Canton, Ohio.

The recruits have been coming in very fast this month, there being over 500 here now. The recruits are very much crowded at present, but in a few weeks the contractor promises to complete the repairs necessary on the set of barracks which was nearly destroyed by fire a few months ago.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, May 23, 1905.

On Friday evening, May 19, Miss Eleanor F. Ewing, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles B. Ewing, and Misses Morton and Ullin from town entertained with a dance at the post hall. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. B. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, Captain Chamberlin, Misses Helen Sperry, Helene Riech, Helen Smith, Inez Pheniger, Mary Eldridge, Mabel Jones, Florence Pope, Pauline Erwin, Lillian Cole, Montgomery, Eleanor Ewing, Margaret Morton and Marguerite Ullin; Lieutenants Persons, Eppley and Van Wormer; Messrs. Keating, Pope, Hare, Pearce, Perry, Kimbell, Benbow, Nash, Dana and Henry Harrington, Adair, Little, Higden, Garwood and Holterman. After the dance Miss Ewing entertained Miss Morton, Miss Eldridge, Mr. Kimbell, Mr. Dana Harrington, Mr. Henry Harrington and Mr. Pearce with a delightful supper at her home.

On Sunday, May 21, the W. of W. band, of Columbus, gave a concert on the garrison grounds which was much enjoyed.

Mr. Davis S. Williams is at present visiting his mother, Mrs. Arthur Williams. Mr. Williams has recently returned from China.

The results of the field day held May 24 were as follows: 120-yard hurdle, Charles Thompson, Coast Art., 17 sec.; dipping on parallel bars, W. D. Long, Co. C, 8th Inf., 9 dips; running broad jump, L. S. Stangle, Art., Co. D, recruits, 16 ft. 11 1/2 ins.; tent pitching contest, Corps, H. E. Jennings and J. H. Ross, Co. C, 8th Inf.; standing high jump, R. Mundell, 49 1/2 ins.; 220-yard dash, McKibben, 20 sec.; standing broad jump, G. C. Kuykendall, C.A., 28 ft. 5 1/2 ins.; potato race, Kuykendall; chinning on horizontal bar, B. Allman, C.A., 15 times; boxing contest, J. L. Parent, Co. C, 8th Inf.

Friday evening, May 26, Major and Mrs. Charles B. Ewing entertained with a dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn. Covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Kilbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Meeker, Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, Mr. Jordan and the host and hostess.

Lieuts. Dana T. Merrill, Benjamin H. Pope and William E. Gillmore acted as judges at the annual prize drill at the Ohio State University on Saturday, May 27.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 29, 1905.

A squad of prisoners, in charge of Act. Ord. Sergt. Rudolph, have commenced laying the foundation for the new modern breech-loading saluting gun that is to be put in position overlooking the Ohio river. The gun, which weighs 1,500 pounds, will be mounted on an iron pedestal resting on the concrete foundation.

An almost perfect day ushered in the regular monthly field sports on Wednesday, two companies of the 27th Infantry taking part on a newly prepared course. The winners were: 100-yard dash, Pvt. Minhart, Co. B; running high jump, Pvt. Geant, Co. B; running broad jump, Corp. Painter, Co. B; sack race, Pvt. Meyers, Co. C; three-legged race, Sergt. Smith and Pvt. Gains, Co. B; wrestling, Privs. Fuller, Co. C, and Warner, Co. B. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union governed the contests. Capt. M. E. Saville, 27th Inf., was referee; Captain Parrott and Lieutenants Hawkins and Ball were judges; Signal Sergeant McRae, time-keeper; W. E. Ragland, Co. C, clerk of the course, and Sergeant Winder, Co. C, official starter.

For some time the officers of Fort Thomas have been complaining that soldiers stationed at the fort were disposing of clothing and other articles to a saloon on the midway. The officers wishing to get evidence made a

raid upon the saloon called the "Ragtime," owned by Charles Duncan. Major Howe, Captains Saville and Parrott and Lieutenants Hawkins and Brown, with a large squad of armed soldiers, surrounded the saloon and then made a search of the building. Two push-carts loaded with Government property were found. Charles Duncan, George Dickson and Joseph Clark were placed under arrest and taken to the post guardhouse, where Commissioner Leonard was in waiting. They were taken to Covington, Ky., later. Deputy Marshal Sheppard assisted in the raid. The men will be tried by Commissioner Leonard.

## FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., May 24, 1905.

Absence of news from this post might lead one to presume the fort abandoned. We are very much alive indeed, and very busy, too—most of the time. The battalion is well along in rifle practice, and from the showing thus far made, a marked improvement in its record this year is assured. The cause for this is the increased interest displayed by officers and men. And look out for the officers this year! There will be some records made before the season is over. Below are the tabulated results of a competition among the officers of the 24th Infantry, held at Fort Harrison, Mont., Saturday, May 20, 1905, each team of five officers being representative of its battalion (marksman's course):

First Battalion team: Lieutenant Sweeney, total, 289 points; Lieutenant Crockett, 331; Lieutenant McDonald, 356; Lieutenant Fravel, 329; Severson, 350.

Second Battalion team (winning team): Captain Oury, 407; Lieutenant Baldwin, 400; Lieutenant Mayes, 384; Lieutenant Swartz, 411; Lieutenant Williams, 371.

Third Battalion team: Captain French, 358; Lieutenant Knox, 414 (first place); Lieutenant Mitchell, 348 (eleven bullseyes at 500 yards); Lieutenant Gunner, 329; Lieutenant Fulton, 356.

Major Gen. John C. Bates and his aides, Captains Wright and Cheney, arrived about 4 p.m. May 20, and after a review and inspection, a reception was tendered General Bates by Major and Mrs. Zerach W. Torrey at their quarters. The storm and rain prevented some of the town guests being present, but those who braved the bad weather were well repaid. Storm and darkness were sharply brought up at the doors, where within all was light and cheer. The hum of voices mingled pleasantly with the subdued strains of violin and guitar and tinkling mandolins. The dreary waits cast a spell over all. In the receiving line were Mrs. Torrey, General Bates, Miss Houston, Captain Wright, Captain Cheney and Major Torrey. During the evening delicate refreshments were served. Mrs. Alford presiding at the coffee urn, and Mrs. Edward Mitchell at the punch bowl.

The occasion was appropriate to extend congratulations to Capt. Frank Halstead, 23d Inf., and Miss Emily Marshall, of Missoula, their engagement having been announced a few days before.

Among the invited guests to the reception from the post were: Capt. and Mrs. Cabaniss, Capt. and Mrs. Maxey, Capt. and Mrs. Ashburne, Captain Halstead and Miss Emily Marshall, Lieut. R. B. Calvert, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Merrick, Dr. Long, Lieut. Frank Moorman; from Missoula: Judge and Mrs. Knowles, Judge and Mrs. Evans, Prof. and Mrs. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Congressman and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Dr. Francis, Marine Hospital, and Dr. Channing, Major Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Ackerly.

## FORT STEVENS.

Fort Stevens, Oregon, May 25, 1905.

Capt. A. A. Fries, Engr. Corps, was down from Portland last Tuesday on business connected with the establishment of datum points for use in adjusting the range finding instrument of Forts Stevens, Columbia and Canby. He and Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, A.C., went over to Canby on the afternoon boat, returning the same day, and Captain Fries left for Portland that evening.

Mrs. Harry E. Mitchell entertained the ladies of this post and Fort Columbia on Thursday afternoon with a linen shower in honor of Miss Van Dyke, niece of Col. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck. The rooms were beautifully decorated, the predominant color being yellow. In the center of the room hung an umbrella top deftly concealed among the draperies, in which were the various gifts for the bride-to-be. At an opportune moment, a hidden hand caused the interior of the umbrella to shower its contents upon the surprised young lady. Miss Van Dyke is a great favorite among the ladies, and as a result the shower was like the typical Oregon one—a torrent. Later dainty refreshments were served and all had an enjoyable time.

## ST. LOUIS NOTES.

St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1905.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, commanding the Southwestern Division, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. E. S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., passed through the city last Tuesday on his way to Washington.

Brig. Gen. Edward Davis, retired, and Mrs. Davis, after spending a few weeks visiting their son, Major Alexander M. Davis, Sub. Dept., left on the first of the week for San Francisco. They will sail for Honolulu on the last of this month where they expect to make their home in the future. Their numerous friends wish them Godspeed and a long and happy life.

Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 12th Inf., aide to General Bates, returned to-day from his honeymoon trip to Lookout Mountain. His marriage a month ago to Miss Frances Johnson was one of the society events of the season. Mrs. Kirby, wife of Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., recruiting officer at this place, returned a few days ago from a two weeks' trip to Cincinnati, where she was visiting friends and relatives.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Cruise are now living at the

Buckingham Club, near Forest Park. Col. Henry A. Greene, 1st Inf., Chief of Staff of this division, and Mrs. Greene, are stopping at the Usona, on Kings Highway. Gen. John F. Weston, Commissary General, stopped over between trains to see a few of his friends at this place on his tour of inspection to Fort Riley, Kansas City and Denver. The general is well and happy; always active and "up and doing" something for the Subsistence Department. He is greatly interested in the newly established bakery school, in charge of Capt. M. S. Murray, at Fort Riley. He has devoted a great deal of attention to the science of bread baking, and it is his intention to provide the Army with portable bakeries, fully equipped and ready for instant use in the field. The Subsistence Department has made wonderful progress under its present chief, who is one of the most efficient and popular Army officers in the Service.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 28, 1905.

Col. James A. Irons, who has lately been assigned to the command of the 14th Infantry, arrived at Vancouver Barracks, accompanied by Mrs. Irons, on Monday. They are now the guests of Major and Mrs. Frederick D. Hodgson.

The entire 14th Infantry, the mounted band and Troops B and D, of the 4th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Walla Walla; the two mountain batteries from the barracks, and the two companies of Infantry from San Francisco, will all take part in the parade which will be held in Portland at the opening of the Lewis and Clark fair, on June 1.

Capt. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf., arrived here this week from the Philippines. Gen. Constant Williams and his aide, Lieut. W. H. Raymond, have completed the tour of inspection of the Alaska posts, and are expected to arrive at the barracks to-morrow.

Mrs. J. C. Ainsworth, of Portland, gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. George McD. Weeks on Thursday last. Her guests were Mrs. Robert Lewis, Mrs. N. Lang, Mrs. R. Lea Barnes, Miss Flanders, Miss Maud Ainsworth and Mrs. John A. Shepard.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.

(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.

(b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Col. F. W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., U.S.A., in temporary command.

4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

(a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

(b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.

(a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.

(b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.

(c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. A and B will sail for Manila July 1, and C and D will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for station on Aug. 15.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, I, L, in F and H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

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## A NEW NATIONAL MARCH.

Entitled "Yankee Grit" and Will Become a Feature in Many Countries

A composition in the line of popular march music has just been written by an American, which not only typifies the national spirit, but which will be accepted by other countries as a representative production in the field of original melody.

The work is entitled "Yankee Grit," and every fiber of its manufacture rings with the spirit of independence and valor characteristic of the fearless Yankee. The music is a revelation in the modern school of popular melody, being a concatenation of singable phrases and retentive tunes, which lend pleasure to the ear and vigor to the feet. In other words, the "Yankee Grit" composition can be whistled with the same facility as it can be executed upon organ, piano or by brass band; and its harmonic structure is so clearly defined that it will become a by-word as a representative piece for all classes of orchestras and reed instruments, such as has no American composition since the "Blaze Away!" march which commemorated the Dewey victory.

An interesting coincidence is the fact that both the "Blaze Away" composition and the present "Yankee Grit" two-step were written by the same composer, one "Abe" Holzman by name. Holzman is an American by birth, despite his Teutonic name, and in almost all of his works seems to infuse a spirit of newness and vigor which causes them to become immediately quoted by the public and recognized by musicians. He is the author of innumerable successes in this line, among which are the famous "Smoky Mokes," "Blaze Away" and "Uncle Sammy" marches; "Calanthe," "Symphonia" and "Love-land" waltzes. He is still in the prime of life, being scarcely thirty years of age.

Although "Yankee Grit" is scarcely dry from the press, it is demanded by orchestra and band leaders from the St. Lawrence to the Missouri, and it is safe to say that, despite its American flavor, theme and title, it will be as warmly received—because of its bold and fiery dash, musically—in other countries as it is within its birth-place, that of the city and country of Uncle Sam.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, D and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I.; I, K, L, M, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Ordered to Philippines; will sail on July 1 and leave Fort Oglethorpe June 20.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Oklahoma Ty.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. The 1st Squadron will sail for Manila on July 1 from San Francisco.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail from Manila for the United States June 15, and the 3d Squadron August 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail from Manila July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## Field Artillery.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.  
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 8th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 9th. Presidio, San Francisco  
5th. Manila, P.I. 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 26th. Manila, P.I.  
17th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
18th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
19th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

## COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. Desoto, Fla. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 64th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 65th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
28th. Honolulu, H.I. Will 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
sail for San Francisco June 15 and take station at Fort Rosecrans, Cal. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 92. Honolulu, H.I. Will  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. sail for San Francisco,  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. June 15, and take station  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. at Fort Flagler,  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. Washington.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
Ft. Totten, N.Y. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. 117th. Ft. Framont, S.C.  
Wadsworth, N.Y. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
Monroe, Va. 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.  
Mass. 122d. Key West, Fla.  
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presi- 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
dio, Cal. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

## U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, M. Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.  
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding. At Fort Howard, Md., to remain until about July 1, 1905.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At Fort Screven, Ga.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.  
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.  
4th Inf.—To sail for the United States June 15 from Manila, P.I.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.  
9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manila, P.I.  
10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Cos. L and M will sail from San Francisco on July 1 to Honolulu, H.I., for duty.  
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.  
13th Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
17th Inf.—To sail from Manila, P.I., for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
23d Inf.—Sailed May 15 from Manila for the United States. Will take station at Madison Barracks, N.Y. Later some of the companies will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station when quarters at that place are ready.  
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.  
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.  
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; H, K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.  
29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.  
30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.  
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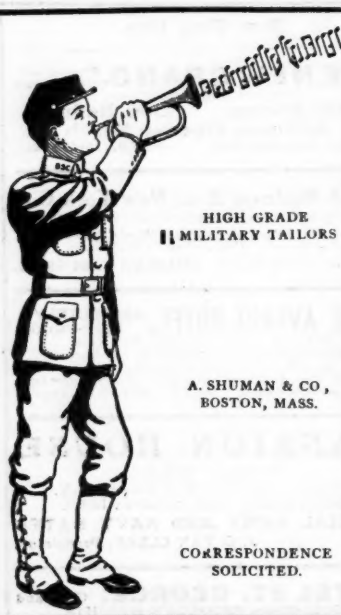
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